The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII.---NO. 4. WEEKLY EDITION. DECEMBER 5, 1874.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1874.

The Five Per Cent. Loan.

Late advices received at the Treasury Department from the financial centers of Europe, state that the sale of the bonds of the five per cent. loan has almost suspended. No new orders have been received from the Syndicate, and the prospect does not seem encouraging, notwithstanding the statements of the Chief of the Loan Branch of the Treasury Department, just returned from London. One of the causes assigned for the depression is the success of the Democrats at the late elections and the consequent fears of their repudiation doctrines. The capitalists of Europe, who have largely invested their funds in American securities, do not relish even the temporary and limited power of the party that exerted every means at its command to destroy the Union.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1874.

How Butler Feels About It.

General Butler arrived here yesterday and called to see the President. The General is as bright and happy as ever. He indicates that he intends to make the best of the brief term of service left him, and that certain gentlemen will find before the winter is over that there are blows to take as well as to give. The friends of Butler argue that he has no intention of retiring from politics, as has been stated, but think he will again go before the people for their suffrage.

An Educational Amendment.

It is also announced by some of the Republican Congressmen that a new constitutional amendment will be presented, authorizing Congress to provide for an uniform system of education throughout the country. This will take away from the State Legislatures all control over the common school fund. Even if a two-third vote can be obtained in Congress, it is very doubtful whether this amendment would be ratified by the State Legislatures.

New Mexico.

The movement for the admission into the Union of New Mexico will be pressed with redoubled vigor at the next session. There is, however, much opposition among Senators to the admission of any more new States at present.

Cuban Finances.

Private intelligence has been received from Havana to the effect that Captain General Concha is utterly unable to raise any more money to carry on the war.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 30, 1874.

Civil Rights Bill.

In view of the opposition to mixed schools as provided in the Civil Rights bill, it is now proposed by the friends of that measure to incorporate provisions looking to the creation of an educational fund. It is suggested that the proceeds of the sale of publicland s be set apart for that purpose and distributed amongst the States on the basis of illiteracy. According to the last census by far the largest share of the ignorance of the country is in the South. This would give that proportion of the money to that section, and arrangements would be made so that it would be equally by the whites and blacks. The advocates of the Civil Rights bill wisely concluded that many of the evils now existing in the South are due to the ignorance of the masses, and their determination is, if possible, to adopt some means whereby the opportunity of free education may be within the reach of all.

Retirement of Justice Swayne.

It is said by the friends of Justice Swayne that he has some idea of retiring from the bench of the Supreme Court in a few months. Under the law of Congress Justice Swayne can be retired on full pay. Should he conclude to take this step, President Grant will have the appointment of another Justice of the Supreme Court, making five and a majority of the court since he has held the executive chair.

President's Annual Message.

The President began the writing of his annual message on Saturday, and will give his entire attention to that important state paper until it is completed. He will therefore not be at his office to receive callers on business or courtesy for several days, and perhaps not this week. The President devotes the morning to his work and, after lunch, takes his customary drive for recreation and exercise. A preliminary draft of the message will be laid before the Cabinet at their meeting to-morrow. A number of leading gentlemen concerned in divers enterprises, knowing the President's interest in the development of the resources of the country, have been in the city and have had interviews during the past week or two. They have undertaken to express the President's views, and, as far as they affect their own schemes, it can be stated that there is no authority for the speculations as to the action the President may take in alluding to these measures, should he determine to mention them at all. The President, when not engaged with his official duties, is ready to receive the views of persons competent to speak, but this does not necessitate their mention in his message, as would seem to be the opinion of these persons.

Forney Wants to Trade Back.

Colonel McClure telegraphs here that there is a hitch in the negotiation for the sale of the Philadelphia *Press*, Colonel Forney having withdrawn his acceptance of the offer made him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1874.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY —INTERESTING STATISTICS AND IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that during the past year seventy-one national banks have been organized, with an authorized capital of $6,745,000. Three banks failed, and twenty have gone into voluntary liquidation. The total increase of the national bank circulation during the year is $4,576,097. The total outstanding circulation November 1st, including $3,136,694 due to banks for mutilated notes, was $35,927,346, leaving $32,067,346 to be issued to meet the $350,000,000 authorized. Since the passage of the Act of June 20th, 1874, forty-six national banks have been organized, with a capital of $1,019,000, to which circulation has been issued. Applications have been made for the organization of sixty-four other national banks, with a capital of $5,110,000, and circulation amounting to $4,500,000 has been assigned to these proposed organizations. Under section 6 of the Act of June 20th, 1874, $4,714,550 of legal tender notes has been deposited for the purpose of withdrawing bank circulation to the same amount of national bank notes. The amounts issued to banks since June 20 1874, are as follows: To the districts of Columbia, $80,000; Virginia $51,800; West Virginia $18,000; North Carolina $58,500; Florida $25,000; Alabama $45,000; Texas $81,500; Arkansas $1,142,200; Tennessee $72,000; Ohio, $223,320; Indiana $230,970; Illinois $406,000; Michigan $130,000; Wisconsin $49,500; Iowa $211,500; Minnesota $117,900; Colorado $17,000; total $3,536,100. The amount authorized to be issued to banks already organized, is $3,707,000, and to be issued to proposed organizations $5,000,000, of which Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania receive none, but Ohio receives $1,268,000, Indiana $661,000, Illinois $656,000 and Iowa $335,000. The amount subject to withdrawal under sections 7 and 9 of the Act of June 20, 1874, from States having more than their proportion of circulation, is as follows: From four banks in New York city $1,256,298, from seven banks in Providence $2,818,160, from fifteen banks in Connecticut $3,054,620, from thirty-eight banks in Boston $12,853,750, from twenty in Massachusetts $2,353,225, from four in Maine $668,500, from four in Vermont $305,900, from twelve in Baltimore $2,112,576, from one in Delaware $68,850, from forty-six in Pennsylvania $3,567,105, from eleven in New Jersey $880,000. The amount of circulation remaining unissued and the amount to be withdrawn, is, as before stated, $16,279,589. Total $47,350,745.

The Comptroller says: "If Congress should provide for the withdrawal of legal tender notes and the issue of national bank notes as needed in place thereof, and the amount of legal tender notes should be reduced to, say $300,000,000, the legal tender notes would then be in demand; and in proportion as they should be reduced in amount, the demand for them would increase, until finally, when the amount of bank notes issued should be largely in excess of the amount of legal tender notes outstanding, the national bank notes would themselves be withdrawn at certain seasons of the year on account of the difficulty or expense of obtaining lawful money with which to redeem them. The gold coin of the country would then, by its appearance in answer to the demand for an additional amount of lawful money, and specie payment would follow. Redemption, in its proper sense, implies the exchange of a promise to pay for the thing promised, namely, coin or its representative, which is convertable into coin on demand. The effect of such redemption is to confine banks of issue to a legitimate business, which is the discounting of commercial paper. If banks of issue are obliged to pay their circulating notes once in sixty or ninety days, they must discount such promissory notes only as will certainly be paid within that time. If the payment of bank notes be frequently demanded, banks of issue cannot safely invest their capital in real estate loans, in doubtful stocks or bonds, in accommodation notes which require renewal or in loans on doubtful security, but must have their capital at all times invested in notes which will be promptly paid at maturity. Such a condition indicates a healthful business and promotes sound banking, and the retention of the amount of legal tender notes, accompanied with such an organization of bank notes as may be required, will secure a proper system of redemption, render free banking practicable and gradually replace specie payments without necessarily decreasing the amount of the circulating medium."

The following amendments to previous acts are recommended:

First, an amendment to section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1873, providing that if any shareholder or shareholders of banks whose capital stock is impaired, shall refuse, after three months' notice, to pay the assessment as provided in said section, a sufficient amount of the capital stock of such delinquent shareholder or shareholders may be sold to make good the deficiency.

Second, An amendment of section 29 of the National Bank act extending the limit of the liabilities of any association, person, company or firm for money borrowed, from ten per cent. of the capital paid in to five per cent of capital and surplus for banks located in redemption cities, and one-tenth of the capital and surplus for other banks.

Third, also prohibiting the deposit of more than ten per cent. of the capital of a national bank with any private banker, or any person or association other than a national banking association.

Fourth, that no national banks shall be liable to make good any deficiency which may hereafter arise in any special deposit made with such bank unless a receipt shall be produced by the owner of such deposit in which the liability of the bank shall be distinctly stated.

Fifth, the repeal of the two cent stamp tax, or an act providing that all bills of exchange, checks or receipts in place of checks drawn upon any bank or banks, shall be subject to a stamp tax with a penalty of twenty dollars for each violation thereof.

The Comptroller renews the recommendations contained in his last two reports, for the passage of an act to prevent the issue and circulation of unauthorized currency, and requiring the words "counterfeit," "altered" or "illegal" to be stamped on all counterfeit or unauthorized issues; also has recommendation for the repeal of the fourth section of the Act of June 1st, 1870, so far as it applies to the organization of savings banks in the District of Columbia, and for the enactment in its stead of a general law in reference to such savings banks, with judicious conditions and restrictions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1874.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of the Postmaster General, just completed, says that the revenues for the year ending June 30, 1874, were $24,596,568; the expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1874, are $36,964,034. The total estimated revenue is $29,148,156, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the general treasury of $7,815,878. These estimates do not include the appropriations for steamship service and stamps, amounting to $2,096,500.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival of King Kalakana—Reception by the Authorities—Programme of His Majesty.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 29.—The steamer Benicia, with King Kalakana, of Hawaii, and suite on board, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The party remained on board all night. This morning the King was received at the landing on Broadway wharf by a military escort ordered by Governor Booth and commanded by Colonel W. H. L. Barnes. Salutes were fired from the forts and from the steamers Benicia, Saranac and Portsmouth. Large numbers of people flocked to the city at an early hour to witness the landing.

The King was accompanied by two of his Governors and Minister Henry A. Pierce. The royal party took rooms at the Grand Hotel. The King will proceed to Washington in a few days, and then visit the principal Eastern cities. The city authorities took no part in the reception. The King says he is merely on a visit to the President, and will take no part in the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 29.—About six thousand people witnessed the debarkation of the King of Hawaii to-day. Flags were displayed on the shipping and most of the public offices. The King was brought from the Benicia in the commander's steam yacht. Salutes were fired by war vessels in the harbor and by the forts at Goat Island. A pier considerable enthusiasm prevailed and a grand rush was made to get a view of the King. Mayor Otis and other dignataries occupied seats in the carriage with him. An immense throng followed to the Grand Hotel and it was with difficulty that the military escort and the carriages occupied by the King and his suite could make their way thither. The King was dressed plainly, there being nothing in his costume denoting royalty. He seemed the most indifferent of all the spectators present. It is not yet known where he will take his departure for Washington.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Sudden Death of W. J. Mathews.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, PA., November 30, 1874.

W. J. Mathews, of the dry goods firm of Chambers & Mathews, died this morning of pneumonia, after an illness of but three days. The firm of Chambers & Mathews is the oldest in this locality, and the deceased was one of the most respected and influential men of this county. He was President of the Washington County Mutual Life Insurance Company.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Riot on the Chartiers Valley Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, PA., November 27, 1874.

Four men, named Seaburn, Rentz, McKinley and Hammond, attacked the men hands on the Chartiers road on the arrival of the train yesterday evening. Some shots were fired and some terrible hand to hand fighting ensued. Superintendent Twaddle has ordered the prosecution of the assailants for riot.

Thieves in a Fort Wayne Drug Store Captured by the Clerk.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
FORT WAYNE, IND., November 27, 1874.

Late last night, as John Martin, a drug store clerk, came in to go to bed, he discovered a man lying full length under the counter and another crouching near the cash drawer. Catching a heavy weight window by the throat, he hung on and called two passing policemen, who arrested the men and jailed them. It was a lucky escape for Martin, as the former had his revolver drawn upon him. The prisoners were named Edwards and Hueback, and had upon their persons over five hundred dollars' worth of watches and jewelry which they had just taken out of the case.

Homicide at Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MARTIN'S FERRY, O., November 26, 1874.

"Sailor Jack," *alias* Daniel Wilkinson, a puddler in the Ohio Valley iron hill, was shot and killed by James Lawless, in his saloon, last night. Lawless delivered himself to the authorities. There are fears of a mob by the mill men.

A Woman Drowns her Infant in Northampton County.

FREEMANSBURG, PA., November 26.—During last night some one entered the house of Allen Glass and carried off his infant child, which was in a crib beside the bed occupied by its mother.

FREEMANSBURG, PA., November 27.—The mother of the supposed stolen child, whose body was found in the Lehigh river this morning, after having been thrown it in the river yesterday morning, was immediately arrested and taken to the Northampton county prison at Easton.

Homicide in Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
FORT WAYNE, IND., November 28, 1874.

Last Thursday night a difficulty occurred between George J. Aveline and one Schmidt, at the restaurant of the latter, in which Aveline was severely beaten and put out of doors. Afterward Aveline returned to the restaurant and made a demonstration against it, when a couple of fellows, yet unknown, came out after him. Aveline, attempting to escape, fell and received such injuries as to cause his death this morning. It was at first supposed the fall caused his death, but a post mortem examination proves that his death was caused by being kicked in the stomach. After this decision was rendered, officers started in pursuit of the parties who made the second attack. Aveline was the son of Mrs. F. S. Aveline, of the Aveline House, and had many friends. His funeral takes place on Monday, and will be attended by the entire fire department, he being one of the oldest firemen in the city.

CASUALTIES.

Woman Fatally Burned a Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
STEUBENVILLE, O., November 27, 1874.

Last evening Mrs. Gilbert Robinson, residing on Ninth street, was frightfully burned and will die. She was under the influence of liquor, and, it is supposed, had lain down to sleep in front of the fire, when her clothes were ignited by coals falling from the grate. The unfortunate woman gave birth to a child to-day, which was still born.

Fatal Boiler Explosion—Young Lady Accidentally Shot by her Brother.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
CAMBRIDGE, O., November 27, 1874.

The boiler of a portable saw mill near Cumberland, this county, exploded yesterday, instantly killing two men, and badly wounding two others. The mill is a total wreck.

Miss Jenny Jakers, living a short distance from here, was accidentally shot by her brother, who was handling his rifle preparatory to going out to hunt.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 30, 1874.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

Mayor Havemeyer visited Flushing, Long Island, to-day, and on returning the train broke down and he was obliged to walk two miles against a strong wind. At a quarter past six he died of apoplexy, shortly after arriving at his office in City Hall. At half-past two Alderman Vance took the oath of office as Mayor, and a quarter of an hour later the body of Mayor Havemeyer was removed to his late residence.

The libel suit of John Kelly vs. Mayor Havemeyer, on trial in the Supreme Court, this morning, came to a sudden termination, and the Court adjourned on the announcement of the death of the Mayor. All the other Courts in session also adjourned on the same announcement.

Death of Ex-Chief Justice Read.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.—Hon. John M. Read, ex-justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died of cholera morbus this afternoon, after a short illness, aged seventy-eight years. He was the father of General J. M. Read, United States Minister to Greece, who sailed for Europe last week.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY—VIEWS OF LORDS DERBY AND CARNARVON.

LONDON, November 26.—A deputation representing fifty-two Chambers of Commerce waited on Lords Derby and Cannarvon, Foreign and Colonial Secretaries, to present objections to the proposed Canadian Reciprocity treaty with the United States. Sampson Lloyd said that under the proposed treaty the manufacturers of England were placed at great disadvantage compared with those of the United States. The treaty was unfair in principle and would be exceedingly injurious in practical effect. He wished to submit, as a general principle, that in any case where a British colony or dependency negotiated a treaty with a foreign country, England should not be placed in a worse position than a foreign country.

Lord Derby replied that the Government fully agreed to this principle.

Mr. Barrow, representing Leads, said he did not desire to have a protective clause. He only wished Canada would not grant America anything more than England.

Mr. Behrens, representing Bradford, stated that there was a party in Canada which was so powerful that it might take action prejudical to England if the treaty was not clearly worded to prevent it. He asked for the insertion of a clause providing that the United States shall never have the right to claim any remission of duties not accorded to British commerce.

Lord Derby then replied at length. He said: "I do not know that we over received a deputation in whose views we do so entirely concur. Your case is in substance accorded to absolutely, exactly. We agree with you on the main point, that in every negotiation of this kind it is the duty of the government to see that English trade and commerce are not placed at a disadvantage as compared with those of foreign countries. We should fail most grossly in our duty if for any consideration whatever we allowed the imposition of a differential duty against our own manufactures. That never was our intention. There is nothing in the proposed treaty, as we understand it, leading to that conclusion. I learn with some surprise that apprehensions are entertained upon the subject. As regards the difficulty of defining the articles mentioned in the schedule with sufficient clearness, something must be allowed for the good sense and faith of the two governments charged with the interpretation of the treaty. As for the danger of creating bad feeling between England and Canada if any provisions unfavorable to British trade are inserted in the treaty, I am firmly convinced no such provisions exist, and I agree that did they exist they would have created bad feeling. There is another side to the question. While protecting British trade we bound ourselves to give peculiar position of Canada in her relations to the United States. We are bound to place no unnecessary obstacles in the way of the perfectly commercial relations between those countries. If for any supposed interest of our own we objected to the treaty establishing such freedom, it is perfectly clear we have bounded among loyal Canadians would result. Those attached to the Imperial government, who I believe immensely preponderate, would lend strength to the party which looks toward the inexhaustible resources of United States. I apprehend that the view of those who suppose this treaty establishes a differential duty in favor of Americans, is that duties on American goods were to be diminished at once, whereas duties on the same class of English goods were only to be reduced in a series of years. You say there is no guarantee of this in the treaty. The reason is the commercial relations of England and Canada cannot be dealt with in a treaty with a foreign power. They are relations of a purely domestic character. If any Canadian Parliament were hereafter to seek to impose differential duties, the Governor General would be competent to reserve such an act for the consideration of the home Government. I make the statement clearly and distinctly that there is nothing in the treaty which considering the relations of the mother country with the colonies, would make it possible for Canada to impose differential duties on England in favor of the United States."

Lord Carnarvon spoke in similar terms, pointing out that Canada had never shown any intention of imposing discriminating agaipst England.

France.

ELEVEN PERSONS BURIED IN THE SNOW.

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State.

Lieut. John Keefe, of Bedford, a soldier of two wars, is named for the postmastership of the House.

Hon. A. A. Furman, of Greene, and Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland, are added to the list of Democratic aspirants for the United States Senate.

Mr. James F. Campbell, editor of the Johnstown *Voice and Echo*, will be presented by his friends for the position of Sergeant-at-arms of the House.

The Philadelphia *Chronicle* is disgusted "if," it remarks, "the Democracy of the State can use a victory to no better purpose than the present one is being prostituted to, it is unlikely another will soon be achieved."

The Hon. Charles R. Buckalew was in town on Friday last, looking up his chances for the Senatorship. We are afraid the honorable gentleman did not receive much encouragement, as most of the Democrats in this section are Wallace men.—*Mauch Chunk Gazette.*

The Hon. Alexander K. McClure has been interviewed on the situation by a newspaper reporter, and expresses his opinion that the Republicans can regain Pennsylvania only by good behavior. It is pleasant to know that Col. McClure concedes that they can possibly regain it.

There is said to be talk of a new Democratic organ at Bellefonte—one that shall be truly and purely an organ. The statement is to the effect that a capital of ten thousand dollars has been subscribed, and the Bellefonte *Republican* says "the paper will be managed by a board of directors, and the editor or editors will be subject to the direction and advice of the board."

Clymer, Wallace and Black are the principal competitors for the United States Senatorship of Pennsylvania. "We trust," says the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "the Democracy of the State will deal the real thing. Give us Black, who is the genuine article—pure, unadulterated Bourbon. Eaton, Seymour, Black—we trust our Democratic friends will observe the proprieties."

"It is stated by those who profess to know that immediately after the election a conference was held between Messrs. Clymer and Buckalew at Reading, at which conference it was agreed between these high-contracting parties that the services of all elements possible to be controlled against W. A. Wallace should be formed; that, in order to make this coalition as formidable as possible, new candidates should be brought out in localities where Wallace would be likely to get support, and that at the meeting of the caucus all should combine on the candidate strongest in votes. Letters were accordingly written and messengers despatched to such parties as were deemed approachable. Such is what is thought the key to the campaign adopted by the opponents of Wallace. It is the field against the favorite. The friends of the latter are nevertheless confident that their cause will be triumphant throughout. They laugh at the idea of any successful assault upon Mr. Wallace's record while a member of the Legislature."

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes: "Strong efforts have been made within the last few weeks to induce Hon. Jeremiah Black to enter the lists with Messrs. Wallace, Clymer, Buckalew, in the interior, and Campbell, Phillips, Vaux and Cassidy, in your city. General G. W. Cass and Congressman James Hopkins, of Pittsburgh, are among those who have written Judge Black asking him to become a candidate. It is hinted that General Cass is an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for Vice President in 1876, and, fearing lest Black should be presented by the party in this State as a candidate for President, to the detriment of the former's chances for the Vice Presidency, the wily old railroader proposes to push the unsuspecting Judge out of the Presidential field by inducing him to enter the arena of the Senatorial fight. As for Hopkins, his head seems turned by his success at the recent election, for, if reports are true, he has pledged himself to both Clymer and Black.

General.

The Toledo *Blade* and the Cincinnati *Commercial* both agree in thinking that Congress would do a good thing by reducing the President's salary to $25,000 a year.

Joseph H. Rainey proves to be re-elected to Congress in the First district of South Carolina by 69 majority over Samuel Lee, another colored man. Lee received 13,539 votes, and Rainey 13,608.

Justice, it is said, never sleeps, and therefore we are inclined to discredit the statement that Judge Bedle, in appointing his successor, proposes to have a Knapp on the bench.

COAL MINERS' RIOT.

A Terrible Battle at Armstrong's.

Italians Make a Sortie Across the River.

Three Men Killed and Seven Wounded

A SHERIFF'S POSSE ON THE BATTLE GROUND.

AN INQUEST HELD.

&c., &c., &c.

A terrible riot occured Saturday night, and lasted nearly all day Sunday, at Armstrong's coal works, on the Connellsville Railroad. During the day the telegraph furnished the following intelligence of affairs at the scene of the riot:

ARMSTRONG'S, PA., VIA. }
SHANER'S, NOV. 29, 1:30 P. M. (
John H. Hare, Sheriff Allegheny County:

Heavy firing last night from Allegheny side. Wounded one Italian. Firing going on at present. Anticipating trouble tonight. I earnestly request you to take measures to preserve peace.

C. H. ARMSTRONG.

SHANER'S, November 29th, 1:30 P. M.

Italians crossed river to Buena Vista today, armed. Riot now going on. Women and children here seeking protection. Great excitement. JOHN GUFFEY,
P. S. TODD.

MOORE'S, November 29th, 1:45 P. M.

Heavy firing from eight to twelve last night from Buena Vista at Italians—one badly wounded. Firing commenced this morning, and has been kept up all day, very heavy. All the miners in the district are arming and on their way to the firing. I expect a terrible time to-night. I see squads of armed men on their way.

THOMAS MOORE.

Sheriff Hare received another dispatch at half past four yesterday afternoon, from Shaner's, to the effect that a terrible riot was progressing near that point.

A COMMERCIAL REPORTER ON THE GROUND.

Learning that Sheriff Hare would visit the scene of the riot, with a strong posse, for the purpose of quelling the disturbance, or preserving the peace in Allegheny county, a COMMERCIAL reporter proceeded to the office of that official and found him actively preparing for an expedition against the reported disturbers of the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth. He had summoned nine deputies, including the veteran Fife, S. B. Cluley, Thomas Cluley, and others, and had made arrangements with the officials of the Connellsville Railroad for a special train to convey them to the scene of the disturbance. The railroad officials were good enough to place at the disposal of the Sheriff an elegant passenger coach, which he boarded among loyal Canadians would result. Those attached to the Imperial government, who I believe immensely preponderate, would lend strength to the party which looks toward the inexhaustible resources of United States. I apprehend that the view of those who suppose this treaty establishes a differential duty in favor of Americans, is that duties on American goods were to be diminished at once, whereas duties on the same class of English goods were only to be reduced in a series of years. You say there is no guarantee of this in the treaty. The reason is the commercial relations of England and Canada cannot be dealt with in a treaty with a foreign power. They are relations of a purely domestic character. If any Canadian Parliament were hereafter to seek to impose differential duties, the Governor General would be competent to reserve such an act for the consideration of the home Government. I make the statement clearly and distinctly that there is nothing in the treaty which considering the relations of the mother country with the colonies, would make it possible for Canada to impose differential duties on England in favor of the United States."

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The Toledo *Blade* and the Cincinnati *Commercial* both agree in thinking that Congress would do a good thing by reducing the President's salary to $25,000 a year.

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Justice, it is said, never sleeps, and therefore we are inclined to discredit the statement that Judge Bedle, in appointing his successor, proposes to have a Knapp on the bench.

COAL MINERS' RIOT.

A Terrible Battle at Armstrong's.

Italians Make a Sortie Across the River.

Three Men Killed and Seven Wounded

A SHERIFF'S POSSE ON THE BATTLE GROUND.

AN INQUEST HELD.

&c., &c., &c.

A terrible riot occured Saturday night, and lasted nearly all day Sunday, at Armstrong's coal works, on the Connellsville Railroad. During the day the telegraph furnished the following intelligence of affairs at the scene of the riot:

ARMSTRONG'S, PA., VIA. }
SHANER'S, NOV. 29, 1:30 P. M. (
John H. Hare, Sheriff Allegheny County:

Heavy firing last night from Allegheny side. Wounded one Italian. Firing going on at present. Anticipating trouble tonight. I earnestly request you to take measures to preserve peace.

C. H. ARMSTRONG.

SHANER'S, November 29th, 1:30 P. M.

Italians crossed river to Buena Vista today, armed. Riot now going on. Women and children here seeking protection. Great excitement. JOHN GUFFEY,
P. S. TODD.

MOORE'S, November 29th, 1:45 P. M.

Heavy firing from eight to twelve last night from Buena Vista at Italians—one badly wounded. Firing commenced this morning, and has been kept up all day, very heavy. All the miners in the district are arming and on their way to the firing. I expect a terrible time to-night. I see squads of armed men on their way.

THOMAS MOORE.

Sheriff Hare received another dispatch at half past four yesterday afternoon, from Shaner's, to the effect that a terrible riot was progressing near that point.

A COMMERCIAL REPORTER ON THE GROUND.

Learning that Sheriff Hare would visit the scene of the riot, with a strong posse, for the purpose of quelling the disturbance, or preserving the peace in Allegheny county, a COMMERCIAL reporter proceeded to the office of that official and found him actively preparing for an expedition against the reported disturbers of the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth. He had summoned nine deputies, including the veteran Fife, S. B. Cluley, Thomas Cluley, and others, and had made arrangements with the officials of the Connellsville Railroad for a special train to convey them to the scene of the disturbance. The railroad officials were good enough to place at the disposal of the Sheriff an elegant passenger coach, which he boarded among loyal Canadians would result. Those attached to the Imperial government, who I believe immensely preponderate, would lend strength to the party which looks toward the inexhaustible resources of United States. I apprehend that the view of those who suppose this treaty establishes a differential duty in favor of Americans, is that duties on American goods were to be diminished at once, whereas duties on the same class of English goods were only to be reduced in a series of years. You say there is no guarantee of this in the treaty. The reason is the commercial relations of England and Canada cannot be dealt with in a treaty with a foreign power. They are relations of a purely domestic character. If any Canadian Parliament were hereafter to seek to impose differential duties, the Governor General would be competent to reserve such an act for the consideration of the home Government. I make the statement clearly and distinctly that there is nothing in the treaty which considering the relations of the mother country with the colonies, would make it possible for Canada to impose differential duties on England in favor of the United States."

Lord Carnarvon spoke in similar terms, pointing out that Canada had never shown any intention of imposing discriminating agaipst England.

France.

ELEVEN PERSONS BURIED IN THE SNOW.

PARIS, November 26.—A frightful mountain disaster is reported at the Great St. Bernard. Eleven persons were buried in the snow and it is supposed all have perished. No further particulars have yet been received.

POLITICAL.

State.

Lieut. John Keefe, of Bedford, a soldier of two wars, is named for the postmastership of the House.

Hon. A. A. Furman, of Greene, and Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland, are added to the list of Democratic aspirants for the United States Senate.

Mr. James F. Campbell, editor of the Johnstown *Voice and Echo*, will be presented by his friends for the position of Sergeant-at-arms of the House.

The Philadelphia *Chronicle* is disgusted "if," it remarks, "the Democracy of the State can use a victory to no better purpose than the present one is being prostituted to, it is unlikely another will soon be achieved."

The Hon. Charles R. Buckalew was in town on Friday last, looking up his chances for the Senatorship. We are afraid the honorable gentleman did not receive much encouragement, as most of the Democrats in this section are Wallace men.—*Mauch Chunk Gazette.*

The Hon. Alexander K. McClure has been interviewed on the situation by a newspaper reporter, and expresses his opinion that the Republicans can regain Pennsylvania only by good behavior. It is pleasant to know that Col. McClure concedes that they can possibly regain it.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1874.

THE receipts of hogs at Cincinnati, up to November 30, were 297,807, against 397,169 last year; whilst Louisville and Chicago both show an increase.

THE new census of Michigan shows that the State contains 60,215 more males than females, or 1,095 males to 1,000 females. The number of voters returned is 303,483, while the average vote of the State actually cast does not much exceed 200,000, showing that one voter in every three habitually stays at home.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS, it has just been decided by the Schuylkill county court, can only levy a tax of ten mills on the dollar, as a school fund, out of which all building expenses must be paid. A special tax of two mills assessed for the latter purpose, the court held to be illegal. This decision is of interest to all school directors in the State.

IT IS reported from Washington that the House bill admitting New Mexico into the Union of States will be pressed upon the Senate almost immediately after the assembling of that body. The scheme merits but one fate—defeat. The civilized people of the older States, not less than the restless denizens of the Southwestern frontier, have rights which are to be respected.

DON CARLOS, the pretender to the crown of Spain, is a genuine Bourbon. He says all the troubles in Cuba come from attempting to abolish slavery. It was absurd, in his opinion, to think of suppressing slavery, as the negro was born to be a slave. The Democrats of this country should send a deputation to him to secure him as their candidate for President in 1876.

IT HAS been generally understood that Senator MORTON would remain in California this winter on account of his health. The Washington *Star*, however, states authoritatively that he will be in that city about the middle of next week. It is therefore to be inferred that his health has sufficiently improved to enable him to take a prominent part in the work of the ensuing session.

THE Democrats have lighted a fire which they will find it difficult to put out. Everywhere the reactionary element of the party is settling down into a steady, persistent and vindictive determination to undo the results of the war, and as far as possible restore the principles of the *ante-bellum* days in which human beings were whipped, sold and killed at pleasure, all for the glory of God.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has just decided that a court of equity cannot imprison for contempt on the failure of a party to pay money according to decree, unless the disobedience is willful. A defendant cannot be sent to jail for refusing to pay money when he has not got it, but he can if he has. Fraudulent concealment or transfer only is punishable. It is a just and rational decision.

THE total merchandise imports at New York, from the 1st of January to the 30th of November, reached a valuation of $359,628,792, against $372,362,002 last year, and $352,878,512 in 1872. The total exports of produce during the same period were $260,149,345, against $271,775,026 last year, and $210,859,293 in 1872. The total exports of specie since the 1st of January amounted to $49,611,046, against $45,501,443 last year, and $66,566,762 in 1872.

ACCORDING to a late report of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, there has been a considerable renewal of trade and commerce in that city during the past year. The imports for the year show a gain over the preceding year of $5,754,091, while the exports show a gain of $8,216,084. We are still of opinion that the country has almost, if not quite, touched bottom, and is about to build up again a more solid, if somewhat slower prosperity than we have yet known.

THE emigration back to Europe, from this country at the present time, is nearly equal to that into it, taking the weekly average since January last. For the week ending November 14th the number of those who left our shores, from New York alone, was 1,900, and for the week ending November 21st 1,600. The average weekly immigration, during the current year, has not exceeded 2,500, so that the emigrants seem to be going back about as fast as they come in.

THE following interesting figures in regard to the anthracite coal fields of this State have just been published. The average total thickness of coal in the Southern coal field is seventy-five feet; in the middle and northern field, forty-five feet; total cubic quantity, 26,361,076,000 tons. Deducting half for waste in mining, preparation and defaults, there still remains 13,180,538,000 tons, sufficient to supply over 25,000,000 tons annually for 520 years to come. The possibility of exhaustion is a long way off, as yet.

NEGOTIATIONS, it is rumored, are now pending between the managers of the Erie and Baltimore and Ohio lines, looking to the joint use of that part of the new road of the latter extending from Mansfield, Ohio, to Chicago, a distance of some two hundred and seventy miles. Such an arrangement would enable the Erie Company to run over its own line, and that of the Atlantic and Great Western controlled by it, the entire distance from New York to Mansfield; besides making it practically independent of the Lake Shore, with the completion of the Buffalo and Lakeshore Railroad it would also give the former city another through route to the West.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* is credibly informed that every Democratic member of the Supreme Court of Indiana is a candidate for the United States Senatorship, and that the late decision denying to colored children the privileges of free schools, and setting up the Constitution of Indiana above that of the United States, was a direct bid for the office. The statement is presumably correct. The party still derives its vital inspiration from the DRED SCOTT ruling. But if such things are possible only a month after the defeat of the Republican party at the polls, and before the Democracy have assumed their seats of power, what may we expect when they have had practical control of the Government for a year or two?

THE season of lake navigation is now practically closed. But little grain will hereafter go forward by that route. The receipts of grain by lake at Buffalo during the season, up to the 30th of November—flour reduced to grain included—were 64,455,000 bushels, a decrease, as compared with last year, of 7,322,000 bushels. The shipments by canal were: flour, 47,000 barrels; grain, 40,646,000 bushels, a decrease in round numbers of 10,000,000 bushels of grain, and an increase of 43,000 barrels of flour. The grain receipts since the first of January to the 30th of November, by railroad, amounted to 4,405,970 bushels. The exports by rail reached 10,830,000 bushels, and it is estimated that there are afloat in canal, for tide-water, 250,000 bushels of grain of all kinds.

DISCUSSING the winter business outlook, the New York *Bulletin* considers that the reasonably encouraging prospects which exist in not a few of the leading branches of business, accompanied by such a general contraction of operations in others, cannot fail to place general trade, in the early future, upon a sound and healthy foundation. Whilst merchants are not making much money, there are few complaints, suspensions have about ceased, and with many houses there is still a considerable fall trade, which bids fair to run well into the current month. To the cheering conditions referred to by the *Bulletin* it may be added that the favorable prospects of our foreign trade, and the stop which has been put to wasteful and unproductive expenditures at home, are proving strong helps in forwarding the gradual restoration which is now in progress.

THE question whether colored children have not a right to attend the public schools is about to be tested in New York, where, it is to be hoped, the decision may prove of a different character from the late monstrous judgment of the Democratic Supreme Court of Indiana. The son of a citizen and tax-payer of Brooklyn, having been refused admission to a ward school by the principal, at the dictation of a member of the Board of Education, after he had been duly registered, the father has applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the school authorities to admit the boy to the institution. There is no doubt but that the United States Supreme Court will presently reverse the decision of the Indiana bench, but we should be very sorry to see the judiciary of the Empire State ranging itself on the side of caste-proscription and injustice.

PROFESSOR SEELYE boasts that his election to Congress did not cost him a cent; but his was an exceptional case, and there is not another member elect who can make the same boast. The free use of money in elections is one of the real dangers besetting our republican form of government; and we think there never was an election in which it was so freely used by the successful party as in 1874. Mr. TILDEN spent a fortune in securing his election as Governor of New York, and as a specimen of the way in which money was spent in that State it is alleged, on good authority, that $15,000 was sent into one small Assembly district to defeat the son of Hon. HAMILTON FISH, who was running as the Republican candidate. In New Jersey it is stated that ex-Governor RANDOLPH spent over $50,000 of his own money to secure the election of his friends to the Legislature, he being an aspirant for United States Senator, to say nothing of the large amounts contributed by the Free Trade League of New York for the same purpose. Where the money came from that was poured out like water in Pennsylvania, it is not in our power to say; but if the Free Trade League was so generous to New Jersey it is safe to infer it was not niggard in its contributions to carry Pennsylvania.

No party can, of course, keep up this method of work very long. VANDERBILT may be lavish, once in a way, for a special purpose; WHITEHOUSE may roll out his tens of thousands to make his own election sure; TILDEN may give up the earnings of a life-time to save himself from defeat; RANDOLPH may exhaust his exchequer to carry his friends through; and the Free Trade League may tax its members heavily for the attainment of present ends; but it is plain that these people cannot keep up this kind of work continuously; and it is also plain that if they do *not* keep it up they will lose their hold. They have succeeded, for the moment, but they have done it by debauching their men, and corrupting the sources of political power. The men they have subsidized, this year, will have to be subsidized next year, and so on forever, or they will turn upon and rend those who have been scattering jewels before them. Victory is very dearly won that is won at such a price; and it is a consolation to know that it cannot very often be so won. There are no purses long enough to stand more than one such pull. If there were, and if the policy pursued in 1874 by the rich Democrats we have referred to were likely to be continued, the hope of a pure government would vanish. When elections become the mere sport of the monied power, there will be no further chance to contend successfully for the Right as against the Wrong. The longest pecuniary pole will then bring down the political persimmons.

THE New York papers note the revival of an old project. Congress, it is given out, will be asked at this session to incorporate the United States Land and Emigration Company, with a nominal capital of $10,000,000. The object of the company is defined to be to facilitate a settlement of the public lands and of all other unoccupied lands that have been or may be hereafter granted by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads, canals, or other works of public improvement, or educational institutions, to establish entire colonies and make regulations for their government under the supervision of an agent. The company may also enter into any contract with land-grant railroads for the settlement of their lands on such terms as they may agree upon, and to have power to sue its debtors in all courts, but itself is to be sued by its own creditors in the United States Courts only, while its property and franchises are to be exempt from all taxation, National, State and local, and in lieu of taxes it is to pay annually one per cent. of its net income into the Treasury of the United States.

To all this we hope a most decided negative will be returned, should the application be made. It is a scheme to gobble up the public lands and get them into the hands of a huge corporation, under the plea of facilitating settlement upon them. Corporations are not needed for any such purpose, and as the public lands belong to the people, they should be left to settle upon them free from the intervention of those who can be prompted only by a desire to make money out of their necessities.

FROM the Lancaster papers we get the particulars of an interesting railroad case just decided by the Lancaster Court, which settles a principle of very general application in this era of new railroad enterprises. The main points are that the East Brandywine Railroad Company brought suit against a subscriber to compel the payment of the instalments due on a subscription of a thousand dollars to the New Holland and Waynesburg Railroad Company; the defense being that the subscription was made to a company that had no corporate existence, because after the subscription was made, the East Brandywine Railroad Company was incorporated, and that it was constructing the road to New Holland. To this it was answered that the subscription was made to construct a railroad from Waynesburg to New Holland, and that the subscriptions made at the time were applied to the construction of the road. The Court held that the subscriptions were not misapplied, the defendant having subscribed for a specific purpose, which was being properly carried out, and the jury found for the plaintiff in the entire amount due, with interest and costs.

The Religious Discussion.

The Gladstone pamphlet continues to excite general newspaper comment. In one respect it has had a success which even its author would hardly have anticipated. The fellow-citizens among the Roman Catholic clergy to whom Mr. Gladstone addressed his expostulation have responded to it with remarkable freedom of speech, and in a manner which clearly shows the variance between themselves and their spiritual leaders. Lord Camoys repudiates the claim of the Papacy to divide his civil allegiance, and agrees with everything Gladstone has said on the subject, with a single reservation. He admits that there is a change in the obligations of Roman Catholics to the civil power in consequence of the Vatican decrees. Lord Acton holds that the civil allegiance of Catholics has been divided from time immemorial. The *Times* considers that Gladstone's expostulation has produced the result at which its author arrived, viz.: Eliciting evidence of the profound dissatisfaction with which the recent developments of the Papal policy are regarded by Roman Catholics themselves. The earnest convinction of such men as Lord Camoys and Lord Acton that the Papal claims conflict with their loyalty will be felt as a decisive testimony to the real character of the Ultramontane movement.

Merchandise on the Frontier.

As the result of an extensive investigation made by special agent Bingham, relative to the mode of sealing and dispatching cars laden with merchandise for transit through Canada to go into the United States, the department has decided that the cars shall be sealed and verified at the port of shipment. The regulations direct that "on the arrival of each car at the frontier port of exit, the manifest accompanying the car shall be presented to the collector, who shall cause the fastenings and seals to be examined, and if they are found to be as he shall so certify," etc. By the instructions which have now been issued cars laden at interior ports, which are not ports of entry, must be duly sealed and certified as aforesaid at the time of passing the frontier, the responsibility being wholly upon the collector at the port of exit.

A LONDON journal states that when oxide of iron is placed in contact with timber, excluded from the atmosphere, and aided by a slightly increased temperature, the oxide parts with its oxygen and is converted into very finely divided particles of metallic iron, having such an affinity for oxygen that, when afterward exposed to the action of the atmosphere from any cause, fire is developed so rapidly that these particles become rapidly red hot and, if in sufficient quantity, will produce a temperature far beyond the ignitable point of the timber therefore, these iron pipes are employed for the circulation of hot water, air or steam, and when in close contact with timber are allowed to become quite hot. It is necessary to suppose that under these circumstances the finely divided particles of metallic iron become exposed to the action of the atmosphere, in order to prove fatal for many of the fires which take place at the commencement of the winter season.

The old line Whigs now hold the balance of power in the South, and they are in a position to avail of it to their advantage, if they will. The Democrats are preparing to throw off the Conservative cloak, and call themselves by their own name, Democrats. Of course this is mostly to put themselves in position to get office in the event their party can sustain its late victory. They do not propose to admit the Whigs to a division with them, and now is the opportunity for the Whigs to assert their independence, re-establish their organization, and make their balance of power felt in our section. Start the ball.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

OBITUARY.

Hon. John M. Read, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Hon. John Meredith Read, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in this city yesterday, after a brief illness. Although he had been for several years in feeble health from advancing years, he was still in his usual health until about a week ago, when he was seized by the illness which had its fatal termination yesterday. Judge Read was a native of Philadelphia, born July, 21, 1797, and was a grandson of George Read, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, and the first Senator from the State of Delaware. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania and commenced his practice at the Philadelphia bar in 1818. He soon became prominent in his profession and in public affairs. He served in City Councils and in the State Legislature as far back as 1823-4; was at one time City Solicitor, was appointed United States District Attorney by President Van Buren, and Attorney General of Pennsylvania by Governor Shunk. Prior to this last appointment, President Tyler sent his name to the Senate as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, but he was not confirmed. In 1856, after the passage of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he delivered a set speech in this city on "The Power of Congress over the Territories," which made quite a stir at the time, and gave him great prominence in certain quarters, and when newly organized and rising into power. Two years later (1858) he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, which office he held until last year, serving as Chief Justice for several years at the close of his term.

Judge Read being a man of active mind and a fertile writer, he was the author of many essays, addresses, arguments, opinions, decisions and pamphlets during his long career at the bar, on the bench and in public affairs. Among them are the following: Outlines of a Plan for the Administration of the Girard Trust, 1833, 8 vo. Arguments in the Cases of Bayard vs. Lombard & Whitmore, 1845; Kuhn vs. The Bank of the United States, 1841; Opinion against the Rights of the Legislature of New Jersey to Impose Tolls on Navigable Waters, Ledger Office, 1835; Argument in behalf of Defendants in George Rundle and Wm. Griffiths, Trustees, &c., vs. Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, 1836; Answer for John M. Maskell, late Treasurer, in the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Pennsylvania vs. John Maskell, 1839; Address to the Democratic Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1854; Speech on the Power of Congress over the Territories, 1856; Address to the People of Pennsylvania; "Abraham Lincoln;" "The True Question;" "The Tariff;" "Views Sustained by Facts and Authorities on the Suspension of the Privilege of the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*," 1863; Opinion of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in The City vs. The American Philosophical Society, 1869; Lecture before the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1863; Opinions in 1863 as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in favor of the constitutionality of the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, "For enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes;" three editorial articles in the *Press* on "The Law of Habeas Corpus in favor of the Constitutionality of the Legal Tender Acts, May 24, 1865; Opinion in favor of the passenger railway cars running on every day of the week, including Sunday, 1867; "Jefferson Davis and his complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln," 1866, and a number of other well known legal decisions and opinions.

Judge Read leaves a widow and one son. The latter, John Meredith Read, Jr., is now Minister to Greece, and left for his post of duty a short time ago.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

George Labar, the Post-Centenarian.

We have already briefly chronicled the death of George Labar, of Monroe county, Pa., which occurred on Saturday last. It was the close of one of those wonderfully prolonged lives which run far back beyond the memory of other living men. George Labar was born in the autumn of 1763, *one hundred and eleven* years ago, at Mount Bethel, Northampton county, now called Portland, where his baptismal register still exists. He was of French descent, his grandfather settling in Pennsylvania in 1730, a fugitive from religious persecution.

He has spent his whole long life among the scenes of his nativity, and retained to the last vivid recollections of the old Indian wars, the Revolution and the subsequent early events of American history. Nearly seventy years ago he accompanied his parents in their emigration to Ohio, but only remained with them a few days, and returned home. His father lost his wife when he was ninety-eight years old, and the gay old gentleman married again at one hundred! He died at one hundred and five, and was buried in Ohio.

George Labar has outlived, died, has preserved a wonderfully hale and hearty condition to the last. He was of medium height, had a large head, well covered with snow-white hair, a keen, quick eye and a face of strongly marked features, not much marred by age. In walking he stooped considerably, but was possessed of sufficient vigor to walk some rods without assistance. Like all centenarians, he remembered General Washington—in this case there is no improbability in the narration—and talked enthusiastically over the time when that hero of Washington's retreat of the Hessians at Princeton spread up the valleys and brought joy to so many loyal hearts. He thought Washington had a charmed existence, and that bullets were powerless to harm him. Once he saw the great General at Easton, then an insignificant hamlet, and he said Washington wore buckskin breeches, silk stockings and silver shoe buckles. This aged relic of a former century related these particulars with a zest and earnestness which strongly persuaded to their truthfulness.

George Labar had never been sick but three times in his life, once with yellow fever, once with camp fever and once with typhoid fever. He used tobacco very freely all his life, both smoking and chewing, but was very moderate in his use of liquor of all kinds. He took daily exercise in the woods, among which he had grown up, felling trees and chopping railroad ties, up to within the last two or three years. It is recorded of him that in 1809, when one hundred and seven years old, he felled trees and hauled three wagon loads of logs, which one of his youngest sons, a young chap of sixty, hauled to market for him.

George Labar was married in 1788, and leaves a large number of descendants, who are scattered around Monroe county. His oldest son was born in 1791, and married at twenty-one a girl of thirteen! Their oldest child is now sixty-six, and the youngest is younger than his mother. In 1870, George Labar had living a sister, aged eighty-six, another sister aged ninety-two, and a brother, in Canada, aged eighty-eight. A brisk old boy, who paid George a visit in 1868.

One of the most remarkable features of Labar's longevity is the fact that he voted for General Washington for President, and has voted at every Presidential election since, *and always for the Democratic candidate!* And yet he lived to be one hundred and twelve years old.

George Labar was one of the best attested cases of extreme longevity on record, and while his extraordinary prolongation of life attests the value of a good constitution lived out in connection with regularity of life, it presents quite a serious difficulty in the way of the absolute doctrine of the anti-tobacco and whisky theory.

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The *Country Gentleman* is published weekly on the following terms, when paid strictly in advance: One copy, one year, $2,50; four copies, $10, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the club; ten copies, $20, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the club.

The *Country Gentleman* possesses an unequaled corps of correspondents, regular and occasional, among the best farmers in all parts of the country, and constantly reflects the practical condition and progress of the husbandry of every section of the United States and civilized world.

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Big Invention.

Lloyd, the famous map man, who made all the maps for General Grant and the Union army, certificates of which he published, has just invented a way of getting a relief plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's American Continent—from ocean to ocean—on one entire sheet of bank note paper, 40x50 inches large, on a lightning press, and mailed for ten cents, plain or colored, sized and varnished for the wall to stand washing, for 25 cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a group, from surveys to 1874, with a million places on it, such as towns, cities, villages, mountains, lakes, rivers, streams, gold mines, railway stations, etc. This map should be in every house. Send 25 cents to the Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by return mail.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1, 1874.

Smuggling by Travelers.

That portion of the report of Commissioner Johnson speaking of the enormous amount of smuggling carried on by American travelers returning from Europe having given rise to considerable criticism as being vastly overdrawn, is answered by a report received to-day of an important capture of a valuable lot of dutiable goods attempted to be passed through the Custom House at New York as personal baggage. A few days ago a gentleman, with his wife and two children, arrived from Liverpool by the steamship Java, with twelve trunks and four packages. The gentleman resides on one of the most fashionable streets in Philadelphia. One of the trunks, which led to the discovery of the attempt, was forwarded to the business house of a Broadway merchant and to his private residence on Madison avenue. The valuation put upon the goods seized is $285,000, the duty on which amounts to upwards of thirteen hundred dollars. Special instructions have been sent to the officials at New York to practice the greatest vigilance. The present law is exceedingly loose, and it is proposed to press the passage of a bill defining more specifically what shall constitute the personal baggage of travelers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1874.

Postal Changes in Pennsylvania.

The following postoffices in Pennsylvania, under the readjustment of salaries, have been raised to the grade of Presidential appointment requiring the confirmation of the Senate and with compensation respectively of one thousand dollars and upward: Athens, Bradford county; Barnhart's Mills, Butler county; Blairsville, Indiana county; Conshohocken, Montgomery county; Cunningham, Clarion county; Emporium, Cameron county; Irwin's Station, Westmoreland county; Jersey Shore, Lycoming county; Kingston, Luzerne county; Latrobe, Westmoreland county; Marietta, Lancaster county; Osceola Mills, Clearfield county; Selins Grove, Snyder county; Slatington, Lehigh county; Somerset, Somerset county; South Bethlehem, Northampton county; Tunckhannock, Wyoming county; Watsontown, Northumberland county; Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county. In each case a reappointment of the present incumbent or the nomination of a new person is required. Now that these offices have become of some pecuniary consequence, there is quite a scuffle among the aspirants. The amount of applications and papers already received is prodigious. The commissions of the postmasters at McKeesport, Meadville, Waynesville, Washington, Wellsboro, West Chester and York have expired. The postmasters at Philipsburg and Plymouth have been removed, and the appointment at Harrisburg is deceased. All of these necessitate appointments.

The New Postal Regulations.

Orders were sent out by the Postoffice Department, to-day, to the Continental Bank Note Company to commence printing the newspaper stamps, which will come into use on January 1. A short time ago circulars were sent to all postmasters likely to require this class of stamps, to make out their requisitions, limiting their estimates to one month's supply. The orders are now beginning to come in. Third Assistant Postmaster General Barbour is of the opinion, judging from the amount of the orders so far received, that the value of the stamps required for the month of January will not fall far short of five million dollars. This, he thinks, will exceed the average monthly demand. He estimates that the aggregate value of stamps required for this year will exceed two million dollars. The weight of the daily newspapers and periodical mail at the New York postoffice alone is nearly sixty tons. The reduction in the rates will be equal to forty per cent., but the increased business will yield to the department a revenue of about half a million annually. The machine that the stamps will be used for great distances and the express to points near by, to the loss of the Government, is not considered as well grounded. No loss of revenue is anticipated from this source.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

STEAMER FOUNDERED OFF THE COAST OF FRANCE—SIXTY LIVES LOST.

LONDON, December 3—5:30 A. M.—The steamer La Plata, from Gravesend for Rio Grande do Sul, chartered by Siemens Brothers to repair the telegraph cable, foundered off Ushant on the 29th of November. Sixty persons were drowned. Fourteen survivors were rescued by the Gareloch, of Glasgow, from a boat in which they had been floating twenty-three hours and were transferred to the steamer Antigua, which arrived in the Thames last night. The loss of the steamer is attributed to the shifting of the heavy grappling apparatus. Of the two hundred and fifty miles of telegraph cable on board, one hundred and fifty had been paid out, which had to be abandoned. Unavailing attempts were made to save the vessel by lightening. The captain, surgeon, three other officers, the engineer, seven stewards and cooks, eleven stokers, fourteen seamen and the whole of the cable staff, numbering sixteen and including Mr. Richards, the electrician, were drowned. The chief steward, who was saved, reports that the fires were all out by ten o'clock on the morning of the 29th. A heavy sea carried away two of the boats. The ship gradually settled by the storm, and at 12:30 foundered, stern first. The captain and doctor were on the bridge, having failed to clear the patent life rafts, and went down with the crew. The decks burst as the steamer sank.

Russia.

PROPOSED REASSEMBLING OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW CONFERENCE.

LONDON, December 2.—A Berlin despatch to the *Times* says Russia contemplates the reassembling next March, in St. Petersburg, of the International Law Conference lately held in Brussels. Exertions will probably be made to secure the consent of Great Britain and some other States. If assented to, the Conference will be confined to the enactment of the more purely philanthropic clauses of the programme proposed by Russia. These embrace questions of the Northern powers may possibly settle the matter alone.

Turkey.

OUTRAGE ON AMERICAN MISSIONARIES—INDIGNATION OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS—PROTEST OF MINISTER BOKER.

LONDON, December 2.—Mail advices from Constantinople say the authorities stopped the transmission, on the 20th of November, of the following dispatch: The already existing discontent of the Diplomatic Corps at the arbitrary acts of the Government has been materially augmented by the violation by an armed force of a house at Keebaher, near Latakia, belonging to American missionaries. A party of soldiers sealed the wall surrounding the house and carried off to prison two converted natives who had become Protestant teachers. All foreign representatives at Constantinople, except Elliot, the British Ambassador, wished to convene a meeting for the purpose of reminding the Porte of the obligations of treaties. Elliot declined to cooperate in the movement for fear the Russian Government would seize the opportunity to denounce the treaty of Paris. Mr. Boker, the United States Minister, entered a strong and spirited protest against the violation of the missionaries' house, and reminded the Porte that his Government was always quick and energetic in defending the rights of its subjects. The Sultan promised that full redress should be given for the proceeding.

PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of Creditors of Jay Cooke & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.—The first meeting of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., was held to-day, when the report of the trustee was submitted. The committee have deemed it proper to revoke the order for a dividend and distribution made the 8th of May. $881,675 is all that is strictly applicable at the present stage of proceedings for cash dividends. The precise amount of claims against the estate cannot be definitely ascertained until the determination of exceptions that have been taken to several of the larger claims. Mr. Bullitt said if the claims preferred against individual members of the firm are proven, there will hardly be anything left for the creditors of the firm. During the conference between the committee and the creditors the best of order prevailed. These meetings will be held daily.

CASUALTIES.

Accident on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad—One Killed and Several Seriously Injured.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., December 2.—Conductor Eastman's train, leaving Plymouth at 7:35 *A. M.*, ran off the track near Woodville this morning. The engine and tender were thrown clear from the track. One passenger car went over an embankment. Fred Brown, a brakeman, was instantly killed and several other persons were seriously injured. The names of the wounded, as far as can be ascertained, are: Mr. Kimball, injured in head slightly; S. D. Lee, internally, cannot live; C. F. Foster, of Portland, Me., slightly; Martin L. Hall, slightly; R. M. Bowen, bad scalp wound and several severe bruises on the body. One lady, name unknown, is injured internally, but it is not known how badly.

Erie County Farmer Killed by the Cars.

ERIE, PA., December 2.—Louis Reed, a farmer of Harbour creek, near this city, was run over and frightfully mangled by two freight trains at 6 A. M. to-day. His head was taken off and his legs and arms broken. It is supposed that he attempted to jump upon the first train and fell.

COLUMBUS.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR ALLEN

Routine Business in the House.

Introduction of Bills, Resolutions, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
COLUMBUS, O., December 1, 1874.

Meeting of the Assembly.

At ten o'clock to-day the State Legislature commenced its adjourned session, with a quorum of both Houses present. Governor Allen's message was read almost the first thing, and was as follows:

Message of Governor Allen.

To the General Assembly:

Since your adjournment, the late Constitutional Convention, then in session, brought its labors to a conclusion, and submitted the result for the ratification of the people. Such ratification was not obtained. You are assembled, therefore, under the pre-existing Constitution.

THE SINKING FUND.

Among the many wise and salutary provisions in this Constitution, there is one which I deem of very special importance at the present time. It is imperative in its language, and makes it not discretionary but imperative upon the General Assembly to establish a Sinking Fund for the gradual liquidation of certain parts of the State debt. The convention which adopted the Constitution fully realized the necessity of providing forever against the creation of a public debt of indefinite duration, so far as the payment of the principal of such debt is concerned. It is for this reason that I desire to call your attention to the condition of the Sinking Fund.

Section 5 of Article XII. of the Constitution provides, that "No tax shall be levied, except in pursuance of law; and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly *the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.*" In contravention of this provision of the Constitution, the General Assembly, at the sessions of 1852 and 1853, passed acts authorizing the temporary transfer of money from one fund to another; and, in pursuance of these laws, large sums were transferred from the Sinking and Common School Funds to the Revenue and Asylum Funds. There still remain of these transferred funds which have not been returned, the sum of $300,000 into the Sinking Fund, and the sum of $21,000 due the Common School Fund. Last winter, the Attorney General, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, gave an elaborate opinion respecting the matter of these transfers, and declared the acts authorizing them to be unconstitutional. Since then the public funds have been held sacred for the purposes for which they were collected. These unconstitutional acts are still upon the statute book, and should be immediately repealed.

It will be necessary for the General Assembly, at the present session, to make provision for the return of the transferred funds to the Sinking Fund; and to make further provision for the payment into the Treasury of the principal of, our State debt, which fall due in January and July, 1875, and in January, 1876. On the first of January, 1875, there will be due on the principal of our debt, payable at the pleasure of the State, the sum of $1,494,994. There will be due interest upon the debt, including interest upon the irredeemable debt, in January and July, 1875, and in January, 1876, the sum of about $1,220,000, making a total of $2,694,865 of principal and interest. To meet this, there is a present surplus in the Treasury of $456,569 82. The collections for 1875, which will be applied to the Sinking Fund, are estimated, on the present levy, will be about $1,262,000, making a total of $1,712,569 82, which will leave a deficiency to be provided for of $982,295.

The principal falling due is payable at the pleasure of the State; and it is for you to determine whether it shall be met when due, or paid as the accumulations in the Sinking Fund shall warrant. But I would suggest that the credit of a great State, like that of an individual, is better preserved by being ready to pay its debts promptly at maturity.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

The following is a brief summary of the present financial condition of the State:

On the 15th day of November, 1873, the public funded debt of the State was..... $8,211,052 10

The redemptions during the year were—

Loan of 1820	$128,980 00
Loan of 1825	92,000 00
Loan of 1837	1,179 80
Total	$222,159 80
Outstanding November 15, 1874	$7,988,236 30

Of the amount outstanding on the 15th of November, the sum of $22,395 had ceased to draw interest, the holders thereof having been notified to surrender their stock for redemption, so that the interest-bearing funded debt of the State is $7,965,840 30.

The funded debt is divided as follows:

Foreign debt, payable in New York city	$ 7,088,540 30
Domestic debt, payable in Columbus	1,695 00
Total	$ 7,088,205 30

The local indebtedness of the State on the first day of September, 1874, was as follows:

Debts of counties	$ 3,482,575 62
Debts of townships, including debts created by the subdivision other than for separate school districts	329,339 08
Debts of cities (first and second class)	15,894,112 82
Debts of incorporated villages	1,294,634 33
Debts of school districts (special)	1,220,624 85
Total	$22,886,097 38

Meigs county has not reported.

The amount of re-imbursable debt, therefore is—

State	$ 7,088,205 30
Local	21,886,097 38
Total	$28,974,272 68
Irreducible debt	4,122,681 86
Aggregate debts in Ohio (State, local and trust funds)	$33,097,304 52

The local indebtedness in this statement is reckoned to September 1, 1874, and the State debt to November 15, 1874.

The balance in the State Treasury on the 15th day of November, 1873, was..... $ 126,586 42

The receipts, including transfers of $1,350,956 52, for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1874, were..... 5,804,745 67

Total amount of funds in the Treasury for the year..... $ 5,931,332 09

The disbursements, including transfers, during the year have been..... 5,211,034 90

Balance in the Treasury November 15, 1874..... $ 812,397 19

The Auditor of State estimates the receipts, including balance on November 15, 1874, for the current year, from all sources, as follows:

Revenue Fund	$1,046,732 22
Asylum Fund	1,852,428 87
Sinking Fund	1,752,739 90
School Fund	1,147,172 40
National Road Fund	18,000 00
Total estimated receipts	$6,304,028 81

The disbursements at—

From Revenue Fund	$ 799,422 41
From Asylum Fund	1,002,422 87
From Sinking Fund	1,138,175 00
From School Fund	1,650,000 00
From National Road Fund	18,000 00
Total	$5,559,022 05
Leaving estimated balance in Treasury November 15, 1875	$ 865,006 76

The taxes levied in 1873, collectible in 1874, were—

State taxes	$3,477,850 25
County and local	20,953,440 50
Delinquencies and forfeitures	343,105 75
Total	$24,774,450 98

The taxes levied in 1874, collectible in 1875, are—

State taxes	$5,090,367 43
County and local	21,780,828 35
Delinquencies and forfeitures	777,332 29
Total	$27,614,728 16

The taxable valuations in Ohio, as shown by the grand duplicate of 1874, are—

Real estate in cities, towns and villages	$854,849,199 00
Real estate not in cities, towns or villages	697,408,537 00
Personal property	528,121,588 00
Total	$1,580,379,324 00
Which is an increase over the grand duplicate of 1873 of	$13,104,685 00
On real estate in cities, towns and villages	$11,900,999 00
On personal property	2,016,880 00
Total increase	$13,104,685 00
Reduction on valuation of real estate not in cities, towns or villages	1,407,194 00
Net increase	$11,697,491 00

Considering the general stagnation of business during the past year, this exhibit is a remarkable indication of the rapid development of the material resources of the State.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The opening of this adjourned session of the General Assembly occurring but sixteen days after the close of the fiscal year, it has been impossible for the several departments of public institutions to complete and submit their annual reports in time for me to give them such examination as would enable me to present my views and make suggestions herein concerning them. I must, therefore, refer you for the reports thereafter when they shall have been printed and laid before you.

I may give personal attention to the working of the penal, reformatory, and benevolent institutions of the State, having visited them since the close of your last session. In the main, they are working well, and are fulfilling, in an eminent degree, the design of their creation.

The reorganizing acts of last session have been productive of good results. Especially is this true respecting the Dayton Penitentiary and the Central Ohio Hospital for the Insane. Under the new régime, both have managed with ability and financial success. Its report shows that it has netted the State, during the year, over and above the current expenses and the expenses of maintenance, the sum of $23,425 59; and over all expenses, including the manufacture of gas, new buildings, repairs, etc., the sum of $7,412 02. This is a good showing for a year of financial depression and unlimited demand for convict labor.

The amount of the estimates for work done by contractors and for all other purposes connected with the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, during the fiscal year ending November 15, 1874, is $334,068 58. The retained percentage upon the same is $25,746 04. The unexpended balance of former appropriations in the Treasury on November 15, 1874, was $69,417 70. In addition to this sum, the Board ask for an appropriation for all purposes for the current year of $450,000.

The act creating the Board of Commissioners limits their term of office to one year, which will

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 2, 1874.

The local money market continues to move in the direction of harder rates of interest and less available capital. The banks are cautiously feeling their way, and enter into new engagements with reluctance.

Every motive lore in business circles must be considered as a factor in the financial problem; hence it is that bankers are watching with interest the issue of the struggle between the iron masters and the puddlers. From extended conversation with the more intelligent of the latter we come to the conclusion that the leaders of the workmen will not yield the point asked by the mill owners, and that, as a result, most of the mills will be closed for the time being. Then will be the time that the puddlers, who really now appreciate the situation and see the justice of reducing wages, will break away from the leadership of those now dictating to them whether they shall work or not, and make private terms with the mill owners, independent of the trades unions and puddlers' combinations. We therefore feel safe in saying that if it is impossible to reconcile the difference of opinion between masters and men, and a lock out results it will be but for a few days at the most, for the men, as a rule, are intelligent, industrious and prudent, and seeing the justice of the concession asked of them, they will make equitable terms with their best friends—the mill owners, as soon as they see that these mill owners are really in earnest in their demands.

—The New York stock market has been excited yesterday, with a further general advance in prices. The stocks of nearly all the Western roads have been in good demand. The Granger stocks have been especially buoyant, under the growing impression that the Granger movement has practically proved a failure, and that this failure is indicative of higher quotations for such stocks as have depreciated under the Granger influence. The temper of the whole market was firm, and it looks as if higher quotations will be recorded, but we still think that it is a matter of prudence to accept. Profits were offered, as the uncertainty about measures to be brought before Congress has caused many operators to sell out their stocks. Wabash has been galvanized into activity, and it is rumored that it will be carried considerably higher. Erie has improved to 28½, on a report that the mission of Mr. Gray to Europe on behalf of the company has been a success.

There has been a more active movement in Southern State bonds the past week than usual. Virginia bonds have been strong and active, partly in consequence of the belief that the reported proposition of foreign bondholders to fund in a 4 or 5 per cent. bond may be carried out. Tennessees are active, but prices not quite as firm as last week; it is reported by parties at Nashville, who should be well informed, that the financial programme heretofore proposed will be carried out and the interest regularly paid. Alabama bonds are held much firmer, and bankers in the State express the opinion that the old state will certainly be provided for, but the railroad debt will be thoroughly sifted. North Carolina bonds have shown a marked advance on the old issues, but financial prospects in the State seem to be very indefinite.

Railroad bonds are strong and active for the old and popular issues, and with private investors they seem to be growing in favor, as they pay so much better interest than Governments. There has been some little movement in Northern Pacific bonds, but we have heard of no new developments as yet in regard to the company's affairs.

Concerning Virginia bonds, the Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"Mr. John J. Mackmahon, representing the American Bond Funding and Banking Association of London, has been in this city for some time, to consult with some of the leading financiers of the city in regard to the Virginia debt. The association represented by him, says the *Dispatch*, proposes to fund the entire debts of the Southern States, and has opened negotiations for that purpose. Mr. Mackmahon offered to fund the debt of Virginia, amounting to about $30,000,000, exclusive of past due and unpaid interest and the one-third alloted to the State of West Virginia, into a blanket bond, to be called consolidated—bearing interest at seven per cent. for twenty years, and twenty-four per cent. gold—both principal and interest payable in London only. The association prescribes as one of the conditions of the contract in regard to making the bonds, that the money to pay the principal and interest of the new funded debt shall be derived from a fixed portion of the revenue to be invariably set apart for that purpose. To accomplish that end two-thirds of the net surplus of the State will be necessary for the General Assembly to pass to insure the desired success. It is credited with the ability to carry out its plans."

The following table shows the price of gold, Governments bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 2, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold ex., 1871	112½	112	112½	112½	112½	112½
5-20's, 1864						
5-20's, 1865						
5-20's, 1865, new						
Registered, 10's						
Coupon, 10's						
Central Pacific 1st's						
Erie common	28	28	28	28	28	28
Michigan Central	97	97	97	97	97	97
Michigan Southern	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburg						
Chicago & Northwestern	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Do. preferred						
Rock Island	97					
St. Paul, common	28	28½	28	28	28	28
Do. preferred	45	45	45	45	45	45
Wabash, common	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Fort Wayne						
Ohio & Mississippi	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Union Pacific						
Sales of 5-20's	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hannibal & St. Joe	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
Atlantic & Pacific	21	21	21	21	21	21
C., C. & I. C.	77	77	77	77	77	77
Tennessee 6s, new						
Tennessee, new						
South Carolinas, 6s						
Do. 7s						
Missouri 6s	95	95	95	95	95	95

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	52½	.....
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	105	.....
Reading, sales	54½	.....
United Co.'s of New Jersey	124	125½
Oil Creek	85	87½
Lehigh Valley	61½	61¾
Central Transportation	42½	43
Empire Transportation	55	.....
Pitts., Cin. & St. Louis m. bonds	112	.....
Gold		

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, December 2, 1874. }

The general feeling in the markets to-day was one of dullness. In no department did we learn of any remarkable activity, and in many respects the market was quite inactive. There was a light business done in grain, while flour was only moderately active, groceries dull, provisions quiet, with country produce inactive.

The range of values is not materially changed from those prevailing for the past day or two, but were a shade lower to-day, and corn was a little weak, while wheat is steady. In provisions, there is a slight advance on lard in small packages. Groceries, flour, feed and country produce have experienced no quotable change in prices since our last report.

The trade in dry goods (says the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday) is languid and iron and steel exceedingly dull, facts which tend very much to depress the spirit of all enterprise, since they point to a season of partial lyawaited, and in the nature of things, cannot be much longer deferred. Consumption goes steadily on, and the over-production of the past is being gradually used up. When the bottom is once touched new supplies must be had, and these bring with them increased labor.

Speaking of the commercial rivalry at the Atlantic cities the Philadelphia *North American* with characteristic good sense says:

Our own theory has always been that these Atlantic cities should stand together and go hand in hand to build up the commerce of the Republic. They did so in the civil war and in many other cases. While we here on the seaboard squabble about commerce and rivalry, as though the whole trade of the Republic was at our command, Western cities have risen to the same rank precisely and command immense trade and business interests. Our views are not exclusively fixed on the European trade, for we have a desire to see our country as great as all Europe, as we believe it will be.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last are as follows:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	9,268	7,638
Apples, bbls	2,580	2,400
Cheese, lbs	3,554	2,370
Corn, sks	3,122	6,112
Wheat, sks	3,294	1,870
Barley, sks	7,072	9,965
Rye, sks	2,507	1,755
Oats, sks	4,987	6,461
Butter, pkgs	193	502
Bacon, pcs	3,750	1,189
Bacon, lcs	122	82
Potatoes, bush	15,114	1,715
Hay, bales	2,228	2,233

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There was a fair attendance at the Corn and Produce Exchange to-day, but business was light. The demand for wheat and oats was not heavy and corn, although somewhat inquired for, was not actively bought to any considerable extent. On the other hand, holders were not pressing sales at all, as there is a light stock of grain, the total of corn, oats and wheat in first hands, at the elevator, not exceeding 1,000 bushels. Receipts are also light, the total for the past seven days having been only 70,000 bushels, the smallest for the same period of times during some months.

WHEAT—Transactions in wheat are very limited, as yet holders are firm in their views. There are considerable offerings of red and amber and white Ohio, but no sales were made as the buyers' views were below the holders' prices. We continue our former quotations as follows: Choice red winter, $1 30@1 31; No. 1 do, $1 28@1 29; No. 2 do, $1 25@1 26; No. 3 do, $1 20@1 21; Ohio white, $1 28@1 30; Ohio amber, $1 30@1 31; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@1 18. Receipts for the past week have been 3,294 bushels, a decrease of over 2,500 bushels from the preceding week.

CORN—There was some inquiry for corn to-day, but there was a very light stock in first hands. Prices, however, were not materially changed. We note a sale of 1 car old shelled corn at 59c per bushel. The market for new is nominally unchanged at 57@58c for prime yellow. From store in a jobbing way, shelled corn rules at 60@62c per bushel; car lots, 58@59c. Receipts during the past week were 5,550 bushels, a decrease from the previous week of over 1,000 bushels.

OATS—The market for oats fell off a trifle to-day, and prime white oats sold about in below the last sales noted, and 1@2c below the asking prices of the two preceding days. We note a sale of Ohio white oats at 46c; and mixed white at 42c per bushel. We quote prime Western white at 46@47c; Ohio white mixed, 44@45c. There are about 10,000 bushels of oats in first hands at the elevator which is a light stock. The receipts during the past week were about 2,500 bushels in excess of the previous week but were still far below the average, amounting to 6,461 bushels.

RYE—The receipts are somewhat fallen off, being 5,938 bushels, all consigned to brewing. There were some offerings of No 1 barley at $1 50 per bushel, but we learned of no sales. We quote at $1 25@1 30 for No. 2 fall; $1 45@1 46 for No. 1 do; $1 60@1 70 for No. 1 do; spring barley is quoted at $1 20@1 50 per bushel.

FEED—There have been no changes to notice during the past week, amounting to 6,415 bushels, most of which was sold to arrive. We continue our former quotations as follows: No. 1 timothy $1 00@1 05 per bushel.

MILL STUFF—The sales noted to-day were very light. They include the following:

1 car shelled corn, old.....46c
1 car bran in bulk.....$16 00
1 car Ohio white.....65c

FLOUR—There is a fair jobbing trade in flour, with little doing in round lots. Prices are firm but not quotably changed. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers:

Extra family	$6 75@7 00
Fancy white wheat	6 50@6 75
Fancy spring wheat	6 25@6 50
Extra No. 1	6 00@6 25
Extra No. 2	5 75@6 00
Rye flour	5 00@5 25

FEED—There is a fair demand at prices generally unchanged. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess	Large do, ₱ 100.. 6 50
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$25 00; mess cod fish
No. 1 mess do	23 00 ₱ ½ bbl.. 8 c
Extra No. 1 shore	White fish, ₱ half
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00 ₱ ½ bbl.. 6 50
No. 1 bay	14 00 Lake herring, ₱
No. 2 bay	half bbl..... 4 25
No. 2 bay	12 00 Labrador herring
New No. 3	$11 00 ₱ bbl..... 8 75@9 00
Codfish,	Round do ...$6 75@7 00
medium, ₱ 100	6 00

TOBACCO—The market is firm, and prices are strong and unchanged, quotations as follows:

Spun roll	57@60c Rough & Ready 65@65c
Black Navy	52@55c Fine Cut Ping...70@80c
Solace Navy	55@60c Solace Smoking...55@60c
Black Quarters	54@57c Cut and Dry.....36@40c
Louisville Navy	60@65c Scotch Snuff.....65@75c
Limited Cavendish	60@65c Black Snuff.....30@35c
Virginia Navy	55@60c Six Twist.....60@65c
Virginia Cav	56@60c Penn'a Seed.....$13@20
Double Thick	60@62c Connecticut.....25@50
Natural Leaf	60@65c Havana.....2@2 50

CARBON OIL—The market is weak and prices are lower. We consider that from stores sales of round lots on the cars are made at a reduction from these figures.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market is well supplied, the stock being considerably in excess of the demand, and prices are lower. Some sales in round lots prices have to be somewhat shaded. Receipts are somewhat decreased being 2,298 barrels for the past week. Extra choice apples are quoted at $2 50 ₱ bbl; $2 00@2 25 for choice; $1 75@2 00 for common to medium.

BUTTER—Choice butter is in fair demand and steady. We quote at 29@32c for choice, the outside price for extra choice rolls; medium and common butter is depressed, and is not quotable over 17@20c ₱ lb.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 30@32c ₱ lb in round lots; from a jobbing way are made at 35c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is steady and in fair demand at $5 75@7 00 per cwt; self-raising buckwheat flour is active, and is quoted jobbing from store at $7 25 new ₱ bbl; packages at $4 20 per doz packages.

CHEESE—There is a good demand for this season, with steady prices. We quote 13@15c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17½@18c; Swiss per lb. Receipts 2,370 lbs boxes.

EGGS—The market is steady, with good fresh selling at 28c ₱ doz.

CRANBERRIES—Cranberries are in good supply and prices steady with a fair trade. We quote $8 00@10 00 for Western; $10 00@12 00 for Eastern; $14 00 ₱ bbl for Cape Cods.

HOMINY—The market rules at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—Quotations as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 62@65c for round lots; 68@72c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ lb, 20@30c, as to quality.

HIDES—We quote 18@19c for No. 1; 17@18c for No. 2; 15@16c for dry; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 75 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₱ dozen.

HANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: 1 case $3 50 ₱ doz; ½ ₱ cans $3 75; ¼ ₱ cans $4 50; 5 ₱ cans $20; 10 ₱ cans 80c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

COKE—Trade continues dull, and prices are unchanged at $2 50@2 75 ₱ ton, delivered from cars in Pittsburgh.

ALCOHOL AND WHISKIES—We quote alcohol at $2 12½@2 25 ₱ gall. Highwines are easier at 91½@1 05 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—The market presents no new features, transactions being limited principally to small lots. Soda ashes, refined, $4 00@4 50 per cwt; for high test; crude quoted at $3 00@3 25; black lead 5½; arsenic 8½; potash $8 50; pearl ash $6 00@6 50; 5c. off for 2 months.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00 per ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00 per ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $2 00 per ₱ bbl; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $3 75@4 25.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $2 50@3 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50 per ₱.

PAPERS—Baling papers 46@48c ₱ lb, as to quality; manila 76@12c; hardware papers 9@12c; bag stapping 4½@6½c; print papers 7½@12c; book papers 26@11c; rag news 12½@12c; book papers 26@30c.

KISSEL SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at 60@90 gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ ₱; and woolen at 3½c.

SAPOLIN—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolin, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80 @2 25.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is steady. Staves matched with heading are quoted at $1 00@1 05; country at $1 20@1 35; kegs 5 gallon, $1 00; 10 gallon, $1 25; half barrels, $1 50.

BENT WORK—Bent rims, 1¼ to 1½ inch, ₱ set $1 25; 2 inch, $1 40; 2½ inch, $1 60; 3 inch, $1 85; 3½ inch, $2 00; 3 inch, $2 20; 2½ inch, $3 00. Spokes—X X hickory, 1 inch, $4 00; 1¼ inch, $4 50; 1½ inch, $5 00; 1¾ inch, $5 50; 2 inch, $6 00. Felloes—No. 1 oak, $2 50; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 1 hickory, $2 50; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 1 second growth, $2 00; No. 2 do, $1 75; No. 1 dimension, $2 00; No. 2 do, $1 75. Axles—No. 1 hickory, $2 50; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 1 second growth, $2 00; No. 2 do, $1 75; No. 1 dimension, $2 00; No. 2 do, $1 75. Shafts—No. 1 hickory, $2 50; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 1 second growth, $2 00; No. 2 do, $1 75; No. 1 dimension, $2 00; No. 2 do, $1 75. Spokes—X X hickory, 1 inch, $4 00; 1¼ inch, $4 50; 1½ inch, $5 00; 1¾ inch, $5 50; 2 inch, $6 00. Felloes—No. 1 oak, $2 50; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 1 hickory, $2 50; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 1 second growth, $2 00; No. 2 do, $1 75; No. 1 dimension, $2 00; No. 2 do, $1 75. Axles—No. 1 hickory, $2 50; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 1 second growth, $2 00; No. 2 do, $1 75; No. 1 dimension, $2 00; No. 2 do, $1 75. Shafts—No. 1 hickory, $2 50; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 1 second growth, $2 00; No. 2 do, $1 75; No. 1 dimension, $2 00; No. 2 do, $1 75.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, December 3, 1874. }

There was a stronger feeling in crude oil yesterday and an advance in prices of 1c, which was established. Sales were not large at the advance, and buyers seemed inclined to hold off. Refined was dull and drooping, but not perhaps quotably lower.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at 50@50½c; delivered at shipment, at river, 77½@78c; Karns, at wells, 50c. Sales of 9,200 barrels are reported from Parkers at quotations.

REFINED.

There is a dull and slow market for refined with prices for New York delivery a shade off. Quotations for spot are nominally unchanged at 16@16½c for standard white in the cities.

New York—Refined is quoted at 16½@16¾c for spot.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted at 16¾c; December 16c.

OIL BARRELS

remains dull and unchanged at $1 40 for city made; $1 30@1 35 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, December 2.—The *Courier* says: Prices generally show a slight advance to-day. In the river district, for United at wells, 50¾c was asked, at the close, and 50c bid. Sales:

1,600 bbls, upper trunk, spot.....50½c
1,400 bbls, upper road, spot.....50 c
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot.....50 c
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot.....50¼c
3,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....55 c
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....55c
2,000 bbls, Parkers, Karns, at wells.....50 c

NEW YORK, December 2, closing December 1. There is now nothing bright about the oil trade; prices a trifle easier. Of crude in bulk, a sale of 1,000 bbls was made at 5 5-16c; refined is quoted at 10¾@10¾c for export; 16¾c for shipment; naptha 10½c. Philadelphia delivery dull and nominal, with refined quoted at 16½@16¾c.

LIVERPOOL, December 2—The market is quiet and firm; quoted at 80s.

OIL CITY, December 2—The market is at 7⅞@8c and quiet.

TIONESTE, December 2—The market is steady at 47½c at wells.

ROUSEVILLE, December 2.—The market is quiet and firm; held at 50c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 2—The market is quiet at 50c.

PARKERS, December 2.—The market is quiet; United at wells 55@57½c; immediate shipment 77½@80c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2.—The market is quiet; S. W. 16¼c; crude 43c; cases 16c; sales none; futures, December 16¼c.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, December 3, 1874. }

Inside diameter. Inches.	Price per foot. Black.	Galvanized.
⅛	06	08
¼	06	08
⅜	07	09
½	08	10
¾	11	13
1	15	18
1¼	20	24
1½	24	28
2	32	38
2½	48	56
3	64	75
3½	80	93
4	1 00	1 16
4½	1 20	1 40
5	1 40	1 65
6	1 90	2 25
7	2 50	3 00
8	3 50	4 25
9	4 50	5 50
10	6 00	7 25
12	8 00	9 75

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, December 3, 1874. }

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and		Oak harness, best	
medium	33@36c	Oak harness, common	30@40c
Oak sole, heavy	36@40c	Oak harness, coun-	
Oak sole, Spanish	38@40c	try	30@35c
Oak, dongolas		Bridle fair, ₱ doz	48@60c
rough	22@24c	Bridle fair, ₱ doz	48@60c
Red sole B A mid	19@22c	Hand leather ₱ lb	30@35c
Red sole B A heavy	20@22c	Waxed calf	90@1 20
Red sole Ordnance	22@24c	Kip calf	90@1 20
Shoe skirting	32@35c	Wax'd upper kip	75@1 00
Saddlery, fair	30@35c	Wax'd upper calf	90@1 20
Black bridle ₱ doz	48@60c	Split, ₱ doz	$7 00@7 50

HIDES.

Green salted light &	Green salt kip
Heavy steers	Green salt calf
Green hides,	Dry flint hides
cows and	Dry flint calf
steer	Dry flint kips
Oil and tallow.	
Pure Labrador Cod	Bank Oil
Pure gal	Tallow
Strafds, best	

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, December 3, 1874. }

Ruling papers	46@56c and 60@70c
Manilla paper	6@7½c and 8@9½c
Hardware papers	6@7½c and 12c
Glass papers	6@7½c and 12c
Bag wrapping papers	4½ and 4½c
Straw paper	2½ and 3½c
Book River linen paper, 32 inches	6c
wide	8c
Felt lining paper, 32 inches wide	4½@5c ₱ ₱
Crown, straw wrapping, full count	5½@6c ₱ ₱
Crown, short count	5@5½c ₱ ₱
Medium, full count	4½@5c ₱ ₱
Medium, short count	4@4½c ₱ ₱
Double crown, full count	7@8c ₱ ₱
Double crown, short count	6½@7c ₱ ₱
Straw boards	1½@1¾c ₱ ₱
Rag news	12½@13c ₱ ₱
Book paper	14 and 18c ₱ ₱

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, December 3, 1874. }

Pure in lots of 500 ₱ ₱ in oil	10½c
Pure in lots of 100 ₱ ₱ in oil	11 c
Fancy brands	11½c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10 @11 c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	9½@10 c
Vellie Bonnagrue & French zinc	15 @18 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3 @3½c
Linseed Oil, ₱ gall, in barrel lots	46 @60 c
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gall, in barrel lots	46 @60 c

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

November 30.—The market is very firm, but quotations are unchanged. The rates delivered to consumers are 12@13c per bushel for Ohio river; 15@16c per bushel for Kanawha; 17@18c for Pittsburgh, and 24c for Kanawha cannel.

LOUISVILLE.

November 30.—Pittsburgh 16c retail; Peacock Pomeroy 14c; Kentucky 12@13c ₱ bushel retail; Pine Hill 15c.

HOP MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA.

November 28—For prime grades the demand remains good at full prices. We quote:

American crop, 1874	30@38c
American crop, 1873	15@25c
American crop, 1872	12@15c
Olds, all growths	8@12c
Foreign, 1875	18@25c
Californias, 1874	19@48c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, December 2, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No 1 spring 93¼@93¾c; No. 2, 90¾@91c cash; 92½c seller January; No. 3 85c; rejected 80c. Corn—demand fair and market firm; No. 2 cash 72¾c; 73½c seller the year; 72c seller May. Rejected, old, 65c; new 62@63c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 cash or seller the year, 36¾@36¾c white 33¾@34c. Rye—demand fair and market firm at 90@93½c. Barley—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 $1 25@1 28 cash.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs dull and lower at $7 75. Pork dull and lower, closing nearly steady $9 75@9 80 cash; $9 45@9 50 seller February. Lard dull for spot at 13.10c; firm for future at 13.50@13.55c seller February. Bulk meats dull; partly cured shoulders 6½@6¾c; short rib middles 9½@9¾c; short clear 9½@ 9¾c; all packed higher.

WHISKY—Steady at 97c.

LATER—The trade from this afternoon wheat closed at 91c seller December; 92¼c seller January. Corn firm at 73½c seller the year. Oats at 33¾c cash. Pork dull at $9 75 seller the year. Lard—sales of 2,000 tcs, seller February at 13.55c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, December 2.—Cattle—Receipts for the week thus far, 7,608 head. Market active for good to medium cattle at yesterdays's prices; common stock off 12½@25c with but few prime droves offering; about $2 75 sales reposed of. Sales: 900 Illinois steers, averaging 980 to 1,427 lbs, at $4 00@6 75; 19 Illinois oxen, 1,664 lbs., $5 00; 300 Illinois steers, 1,327 to 1,500 lbs, $4 50@5 65; 109 Missouri steers, 873 to 1,322 lbs, $4 25@5 25; 200 Indiana steers, 1,027 to 1,287 lbs, $4 50@5 65; 18 Ohio steers, 930 lbs, $4 87 50; 540 Texas steers, 981 to 1,071 lbs, $3 12½@4 75; 71 Kentucky steers, 1,269 to 1,462 lbs $4 25@5 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the week thus far 9,600 head. Market slow and dull, and buyers indifferent; Canada lambs full 50c lower than last week, and Western sheep 25c higher. Sales: 300 Canada lambs, 70 lbs, $4 50; 1,000 Western sheep, averaging 71 to 90 lbs, at $4 12½@5 25; Canada lambs, 78 to 86 lbs, $5 00@5 65; Canada sheep $3 25@5 75.

Hogs—Receipts for the week thus far 18,100 head. Market slow and a shade weaker; about 5,000 head disposed of: Yorkers $7 50@7 60; heavy hogs $7 12½@7 35.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, December 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 $1 13. Corn steady at 70c. Oats firm at 34@34½c.

40	17,040	7 45	15	3,135	6 60
29	5,656	7 50	16	1,020	6 60
29	5,656	6 80	58	10,440	6 70
47	10,296	7 30	105	21,840	7 00
37	7,770	7 00	8	1,760	7 00
37	7,770	7 45	40	11,240	6 90
142	27,100	6 75	67	12,150	6 70
72	9,000	7 15	41	7,400	6 80
15	4,010	7 30	23	4,770	7 10
19	3,580	7 45	54	14,580	7 20
84	17,670	6 75	101	22,570	6 85
15	4,010	7 30	23	4,770	7 10
19	3,580	7 45	54	14,580	7 20
84	17,670	6 75	101	22,570	6 85
50	12,250	7 30	67	12,780	6 85
24	4,440	7 45	26	5,460	7 20
72	20,080	7 30	67	12,780	6 85
24	4,440	7 45	26	5,460	7 20
72	20,080	7 30	67	12,780	6 85
78	15,600	6 60	114	26,220	6 70
1	370	6 50	105	22,100	6 70
1	540	6 50	28	5,320	6 85
224	77,504	7 15	29	5,560	6 70

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1874.

IN neither of the parishes of Sabia Bienville, De Soto, or Vernon, Louisiana, was a single Republican vote polled at the late election. And yet there was no Democratic "intimidation" in that State!

THE Democratic Board of County Commissioners of Cook county, Illinois, (Chicago) has begun the work of Democratic reform by increasing the salaries of those under its control. Democratic reform, generally, is reform backwards.

THE papers are giving currency to a letter, purporting to have been written by Mr. LINCOLN, dated November 11th, 1861, asking the Secretary of War to appoint a certain person as colonel of one of the colored regiments. As there were no colored regiments in 1861, the letter must be a fraud.

THE vote for woman suffrage, in Michigan, was 40,000 for to 135,000 against. The majority against is rather discouraging, but it is some consolation to the women to know that the amendment to the Constitution in favor of Woman Suffrage received more votes than any of the other amendments to the Constitution submitted along with it.

WHO doubts that virtue is its own reward? The Hoosier Bourbons are beginning to mention the Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court, who rendered the recent monstrous opinion that colored children have no right to the use of the public schools, as a suitable person for United States Senator. And surely his firm adhesion to the time-honored principles of his party demands recognition and recompense.

DESCRIBING a recent Democratic jollification in Yazoo City, Miss., the local newspaper makes special mention of the fact that the national ensign was greeted all along the line of the procession with vociferous enthusiasm—"something," it says, "that we haven't seen since the surrender." All of which is easily accounted for by the fact that Southern Democrats hope to gain, under the national flag, all that they unavailingly strove for under the banner of the Lost Cause.

A SOMEWHAT important decision has just been rendered by the United States District Court of Massachusetts, to the effect that a bankrupt under examination by a creditor is entitled to make any explanations or additional statements which may be necessary to complete or make clear any matters concerning which he has been examined, and to this end may be questioned by his counsel, and that he is not bound to pay the fees of the register for taking this part of the examination.

THE Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, encouraged by the success of its late Industrial Exhibition, at which it cleared $56,000, proposes to purchase the lot on which its exhibition was held, being the square bounded by Thirteenth, Market and Juniper streets, and erect on it a building for the purpose of a permanent display, which shall not only be a show but a technical and art school, something after the Kensington Museum, in London. The estimated cost is two millions of dollars.

THE drift of the recent elections most distinctly indicates that the battle of the Confederate Democracy, which was lost in the field, is to be renewed in the forum, under the same leadership, and following out substantially the same ideas. A number of English holders of rebel bonds are already taking measures to request their payment by the Government of the United States—nor, should the ascendancy of the Democracy take permanent shape—is there much room to doubt that the demand, in the not remote future, would be acceded to?

MR. E. GUYER, a hotel-keeper from Zurich, Switzerland, has lately made the tour of this country, examining our hotels. He expresses a great deal of admiration for our hotels and methods of hotel keeping, generally, but he does not think them perfect, by any means. He says that many of the hotels, while having fine hallways and wonderful elevators, have miserably small and ill-furnished rooms; that much of the cookery is bad, and the meals rendered worse by the habit of serving them continuously for hours, and that the amount of waste in food is simply terrific, and alarming to any man of a less wasteful nation.

A CONVENTION to form a third party was lately called to meet at Indianapolis on the same day as that fixed for the meeting of the Indiana State Grange. Whereupon the Grange passed the following well put resolution:

That the State Grange in council assembled has no sympathy with any present or future attempt that may be made by any political party or political aspirant to absorb a little reflected warmth, decency or support by so unblushingly using and publishing their meetings at the same time and place of ours, and that a decent respect for our order requires that such attempts be suitably rebuked by publishing this resolution.

ARCHBISHOP BAILEY says there is nothing in the ecclesiastical polity of his church which interferes or can interfere with his allegiance to the civil government under which he lives. Yet, when the Privy Council of England commands Cure ROUSSELOT, of Montreal, to give consecrated burial to the body of GUIBORD, a dead printer who belonged to an excommunicated society, Cure ROUSSELOT declares that he will go to jail before he will bury the remains in consecrated ground. His religion, he pleads, will not permit him to obey the orders of the civil government. Either he or the Archbishop must be wrong. Which is it?

THE West is beginning to feel the quickening of a newer life. The Chicago papers state that fully $9,000,000 of currency have been sent from that point into the hog and corn-raising districts of Northern Illinois and Southern Iowa within the last two weeks; which, with what has been sent from other points, cannot fail to make money very abundant in those sections of the country. The banks, too, notwithstanding this drain, are in ample funds, having $11,000,000 more on deposit than at any time since the panic. Hogs and grain are pouring into the city in unprecedented quantities, and the general business outlook is very encouraging.

AN interesting feature of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture is the statistics which it gives in regard to the movement of breadstuffs. The value of this movement was in 1869, $55,254,474; in 1870, $72,288,775; in 1871, $79,519,387; in 1872, $85,155,523, and in 1873, $99,090,831. In this increase the most noticeable feature is the enormous enlargement of raw grain exports. While the export of flour has fluctuated, wheat has rapidly increased. The other cereals show great enhancement, though some of them have considerably fluctuated. During the last six calendar years the total export of all kinds of grain, including flour reduced to wheat, has tripled in volume.

THE Chicago *Tribune* estimates the income of the Northwestern States—those which find their main market in Chicago—at $151,000,000, for their agricultural products alone, for the year 1874. Here are its figures:

Hogs	$ 85,000,000
Wheat	15,000,000
Other grain	10,000,000
Total	$110,000,000
To this must be added:	
Corn sold in Chicago	$ 21,000,000
Corn moved round Chicago	10,000,000
Corn yet to be sold	10,000,000
Grand total	$151,000,000

This does not include cattle, there being no means of separating the figures for Texas cattle from those for the native cattle; but that item, and the others for poultry, butter, fruit, etc., would probably bring the total up to $200,000,000.

WE HAVE already mentioned the fact that the Democratic Legislature of Texas has passed a law providing for the sale, on the block, to the highest bidder, of convicts and persons merely charged with the commission of crime, the manifest intent being to reduce the colored people of that State to a condition of peonage, or practical slavery. Georgia, too, it has just been ascertained, has enacted a similar law, under whose provisions any colored person convicted of a misdemeanor may be taken forcibly from the county of his residence, and sold into involuntary slavery, or hired, which is the same thing, in another and remote county of the State, the guards necessary for their safe keeping being the masters to whom they are hired. In both of these cases the obvious design and purpose is to restore to the old slave-masters personal control over their former chattels. And this is merely the beginning of the end. The return of the Democracy to the control of the National Government will involve far greater wrongs and evils than this.

SETTING ELECTION RETURNS ASIDE.

A very dangerous precedent has grown up this year in various places, which, if persisted in, will render all future elections a farce. It consists in throwing out the votes of specified precincts on account of mere technical informalities. Thus, the vote of an entire county was thrown out in PLATT'S Congressional district, Virginia, because the return was not signed by the County Clerk, the omission to sign being intentional, probably, and designed for the very purpose afterwards carried out. The throwing out of the vote of this county defeats PLATT and elects GOODE, the Democratic candidate, although PLATT has an undoubted and unquestioned majority of 238 in the district.

In like manner, the vote of the town of Lincoln, in the Eighth district, Wisconsin, was thrown out by the Democratic canvassers, because it was not returned in proper form. It gave MCDILL, the Republican candidate for Congress, thirty-eight majority, and the consequence of throwing it out is to elect CATE, the Democratic candidate, by *two* majority. There can be no question that the vote was thrown out solely to produce this result.

In PHELPS' district, New Jersey, some five votes cast for "W. W. PHELPS" were thrown out, his full name being WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS. That they were intended for him no one doubts: but the vote was close; and the Democratic canvassers threw them out because, if counted for the man they were intended for, they would elect him. By cheating the voters, a Democratic candidate could be cheated into Congress, and the Democratic canvassers could not resist the temptation.

If this practice is not immediately checked, it will lay the foundation for grosser election frauds than any that have yet been practised. Take the Virginia case as an illustration. The county referred to in that case is a Republican county, and casts a decisive Republican majority; but the County Clerk, as it so happens, is a Democrat. The law requires him to certify the return of votes; and, by neglecting to perform that duty, he gets the vote of his county thrown out. Establish it as a rule that such neglect of official duty shall vitiate the return, and you at once tempt the election officer who is in the minority in his district to commit an informality for the purpose of procuring the rejection of a return which is adverse to him. The County Clerk in Virginia yielded to this temptation, as did the officers in Wisconsin and New Jersey; and very few men will be found capable, in the long run, of resisting this temptation where the results are likely to be close and doubtful.

EX-United States Senators DOOLITTLE and TRUMBULL tried very hard to make the County Clerk in the Third district, Illinois, reject returns that were informal, for the mere purpose of thereby counting in the Democratic candidate. The clerk, to his honor be it said, refused to do it; but the fact that it has been done in three other cases, shows how important it is that such political jugglery should be promptly exposed and stopped.

In the case of SILAS WRIGHT, which occurred, we think, in 1828, the correct principle, in such cases, was correctly settled. SILAS WRIGHT, Jr., and his father, SILAS WRIGHT, were both living in the same Congressional district. SILAS WRIGHT, Jr., was nominated for Congress, but some votes were cast or returned for SILAS WRIGHT, without the "Jr.," and these were sufficient to decide the contest between SILAS WRIGHT, Jr., and his opponent. Now, as SILAS WRIGHT, for whom, or for whose name sundry votes were returned, was an individual distinct from SILAS WRIGHT, Jr., there was room for the presumption that the votes were intended for him, and not for his son; but, as the father was not a candidate, and the son was, Congress very properly decided that the votes were intended for the son, and ordered them to be so counted.

This was a correct precedent, and it should have been followed strictly in PHELPS' case; and if a mere informality in spelling a candidate's name is held not to vitiate the vote, so a mere informality in returning the vote should be held as not invalidating the return. The rule laid down by our Pennsylvania courts, in contested election cases is, that nothing but fraud vitiates a return. Informality is not fraud, and no Pennsylvania court has ever set aside a return on account of it. Indeed, experience has demonstrated, here, that compliance with all the forms in making election returns, is rather the exception than the rule. The men chosen for election officers are generally honest and trustworthy, but, as a class, they do not take kindly to forms. The result is that, while they make a perfectly correct and true return of the votes cast, they very often make it in a very informal way. This is unavoidable, under the circumstances; and no one but those who want to cheat ever thinks of asking to have an election return set aside on account of informality alone.

Fraud in holding an election or in making a return of it is always a good ground for objection, and should always, when established, vitiate the return to the extent of the fraud proved; but even in such cases our courts have held that if, by judicial scrutiny, they can separate the legal from the illegal votes, they are bound to ascertain and count the legal votes cast at an election illegally held; it is only when it is impossible to make this scrutiny that they hold themselves bound to throw out the vote of an entire voting precinct. This is the only safe rule to follow; and if the contrary principle is now to be established, and votes are to be thrown out by wholesale on flimsy pretexts, then designing election officers will make the pretexts and so take advantage of their own wrong.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The ground marked out by Mr. J. E. WILLIAMS, in the September number of the *Bankers' Magazine*, in a letter on the financial question to Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, will prove, in the end, we think, the battle ground of the currency question, when that question comes up for settlement.

Mr. WILLIAMS is President of the Metropolitan National bank of New York city, and like many other gentlemen who have given their attention to financial matters, was at first in favor of free banking as a remedy for our financial troubles. The Republican State Conventions in Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania for the current year, planted themselves on that platform, and indorsed free banking as a financial remedy; but the results have been too feeble to be encouraging, and it is now apparent to all that free banking will not be accepted, first because it does not carry the certainty of relief upon its face, and second because the present national banks are opposed to it. The second reason, standing by itself, could be overcome; but in conjunction with the other the task becomes more difficult.

Mr. WILLIAMS now proposes, therefore, to go further and take away from the national banks, altogether, the right to issue bank notes. He would confine them exclusively to the business of banking upon their deposits, and let the Government issue all the currency. He thinks by limiting the issue to eight hundred millions, providing for its redemption in coin, and for funding it in 3-65 bonds, we should not only have a safe and abundant currency, but one sufficiently flexible for all purposes.

We do not, as yet, see our way clear to all his conclusions; but we do not doubt that we are drifting, as a people, into a position in which we must make our currency all of one kind. We cannot much longer keep up a double system of paper issue. Either the national banks must issue all our paper money, or the Government must do it. The Constitution confers upon Congress the exclusive right to coin money; and it sounds reasonable and consistent to say that it should have the exclusive correlative right to issue the paper representative of coin. This is the financial problem of the future. Parties will gradually take sides upon it, and the party that comes nearest to the public sentiment upon it will find its way quickest to the public heart. The question of a resumption of specie payments is a secondary one. We must first determine what sort of a currency we are going to have before we undertake to settle how it shall be redeemed.

MR. GLADSTONE'S remarkable pamphlet has produced a more profound impression than even the author could have expected. The most interesting effect of the discussion has been to draw forth full and various expression of the dissatisfaction with which distinguished Catholic laymen in Great Britain seem to have all along regarded those innovations upon the Roman system to which attention is directed in the pamphlet. Moreover it appears that eminent representatives of the Catholic Church in England, Archbishop MANNING for instance, in the fervor of their apostolic zeal have, in the course of the last few years, indulged in the use of language which when taken to task they find embarrassing. Still Dr. MANNING, for his part, is gifted with boundless ingenuity, and is always able to give to his words an innocent and consistent meaning. The mischief is that the violence thus done to familiar terms is sometimes too obvious not to be perceived by the plainest layman, and hence an impression not favorable to the Archbishop's candor and foresight.

In this respect, however, the Archbishop of Westminster has made no mistakes worse or more damaging to himself and those represented by him than have been made by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. GUIBERT. Some time ago the Cardinal published a pastoral letter in which he applied to the Government of Italy as opprobrious terms as a high church dignitary might use without degrading his own office. Appearing in a common Paris journal, such reproaches might have seemed a just subject of complaint on the part of Italian statesmen. Sent forth by a Cardinal and the highest functionary of the Gallican Church, the letter was a gross affront to a State with which France is especially anxious just now to maintain friendly relations. The *Osservatore Cattolico* of Milan having copied this pastoral letter in an Italian translation, the editor was prosecuted and sentenced to pay a fine of 1,500 francs and to undergo imprisonment for one month. But he was consoled; Monseigneur GUIBERT at once addressed him the most sympathetic letter. Not content to let the Catholic women of Milan pay the fine as they proposed to do by small offerings, the French Cardinal sent the editor 500 francs as his contribution towards the object, and in the accompanying letter he freely expressed his mind. "Italy," wrote the Archbishop, "forgets that the Papacy is her grandest glory. Let us hope that she shall soon return to a sentiment more just. It is certain that the Pope and the King of Italy can not live beside each other in the same city. This is simply a dictate of good sense. So long as the chief of the Italian State shall hold the capital of the Christian world, he will have against him the entire Christian world, and Italy will be unable to find the tranquility of which it stands in need. Without doubt it was for saying this that my pastoral letter excited that tempest which I could not foresee. It must have expressed a great truth to have excited such irritation."

Remembering Mgr. GUIBERT'S official position, the relations between France and Italy and the almost necessary effect of such amenities upon them, perhaps one does not need the arguments of Mr. GLADSTONE'S pamphlet to show the truth of the charges it was written to establish.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana, which is Democratic, has decided that colored children are not entitled to the public school benefits of that State, because the State Constitution provides that only the children of "citizens" are entitled to those benefits, and that colored people not having been "citizens" when the State Constitution was adopted, the Fourteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, subsequently adopted, does not supersede this provision of the State Constitution. This places the State above the Nation. It makes the State Constitution nullify the provisions of the National Constitution, and is a decisive illustration of the tendency of the Democratic party to place itself upon a strict State Rights platform. CALHOUN never claimed more for his State, than this, in the days of Nullification; and we may as well make up our minds to the fact that we have got to fight over again the old battle of States Rights and Nullification. Leaving out of view, altogether, the immediate occasion of this decision, the doctrine that a State Constitution is above and superior to the National Constitution, and annuls it, is simply monstrous. But it is Democratic, and it is the doctrine that will prevail wherever Democracy prevails.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL is pushing his work of reform in all directions. He was in New York the other day, looking after a source of waste which seems small when mentioned, but which really amounts to a great deal in the long run. This source of waste is those linen sacks or bags, of which so many are used in the Postoffice Department. The New York postoffice alone uses five thousand new bags every month, and as each bag costs fifty-seven cents, the aggregate cost throughout the whole country becomes something worth looking after. Nobody thinks of returning one of them to the postoffice after removing its contents; members of Congress are said to be especially delinquent in the matter, receiving many of them with public documents. In most cases the retention of the bag is mere forgetfulness, Mr. JEWELL admits, but he no doubt hopes through the postoffice functionaries to indoctrinate receivers of sacks with becoming recognition of the difference betwixt *meum* and *tuum* even in so apparently trifling a matter. It is a good end undoubtedly.

THERE is an augury of better days in South Carolina. MOSES is in irretrievable disgrace. He made a desperate effort to get on the Republican Legislative ticket in his own district, and failed. He then threw all the weight of his influence with the party supporting the bolting candidate for Governor, in the county where that party was supposed to be strongest, and got his name placed on their Legislative ticket, but was defeated after all. His aim was the Speakership of the House, and it is said that the election of no Congressman is more bitterly opposed by his own party, to that position, has made him reckless almost to desperation. There has also been a notable purification of the Legislature. Governor CHAMBERLAIN seems to be thoroughly sincere in the expression of his purpose to distinguish his administration by straightforward honesty and justice, and, altogether, it begins to look as though the nobler qualities of human nature in men were in that State about to come to the front.

FEELERS in the direction of disfranchising the negroes, or at least of greatly restricting their right to vote, are being put forth in various Democratic quarters. The New Haven *Register*, one of the leading New England organs of the party, declares that the enfranchisement of the blacks was "a criminal blunder," which has brought "an ignorant and barbaric element" into our politics, while the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *Blade* says, speaking on the same subject:

"As for 'the right of suffrage,' we believe the day is not far distant when that *wrong* is withheld from the race. They are incapable of voting intelligently, of sitting on juries with judgment and of witnessing against white people with truth and fairness. Therefore, we hail with delight the good time coming when they will be put back in their normal condition."

There is no doubt that—although, perhaps, somewhat prematurely—these reactionary expressions correctly define the real intentions of the Democracy toward the enfranchised race.

STRENUOUS efforts are now being organized by the free trade interests to sweep away, or at least to still further reduce, the duties on iron and steel, which, if successful, would almost utterly destroy those important interests. Any further tariff legislation of an adverse character would inevitably; in the present depressed condition of the industries and business of the country, prove a national calamity, and no labor on the part of our manufacturers should be spared to prevent it. Home products must be protected in order to enable producers and manufacturers to continue business, and furnish their laborers and employees with work. Indeed, the present depressed condition of business is a strong argument for the passage of a considerably higher protective tariff law than that which now exists. It is in this direction that changes must be made, if at all.

Emigration Returns.

During the first nine months of the present year there was a great falling off in the number of emigrant arrivals at New York. The number arriving at that port during the first nine months of 1873 was 227,091, while during the corresponding period of this year only 124,680 emigrants arrived. A part of this reduction may prove permanent, for the continual drain made upon the labor markets of Europe must result some day in bettering the condition of those who remain, and thereby check the desire to emigrate. But the greater part of the reduction was more likely due to the panic of last fall and the consequent depression of business. It seems probable, too, that there has been a turning tide of foreigners since the panic, but there have been no offical figures on this subject published.

It is estimated that the quantity of grain now on the lakes consigned to Buffalo is from 750,000 to 800,000 bushels.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The riddle of the world is understood
Only by him who feels that God is good.

Remember that the best kind of giving is to give work.

There is an extraordinary rush of visitors to Florida this winter.

American merchants are endeavoring to build up trade with the Mexican ports of the Pacific.

There are only seventeen seekers after the Senatorial seat of Schurz. This is the latest count.

The use of horse and mule flesh for food is rapidly spreading in Paris, it being the chief diet of the poor.

The friends of a "God in the Constitution" are preparing for a National Convention on the 15th instant.

There are now, in the city of Cincinnati, not less than twelve thousand pupils pursuing studies in drawing.

To strike in the face of the frowning winter is madness. Capital can live on itself; labor must eat its own heart out.

Poverty and starvation bring in their train desperation and crime. Look to your locks, your bolts, and your bars.

There are now 2,028 national banks in this country, having an aggregate circulation of $351,927,246 in bank notes.

The deepest hole in the world is an artesian well at Potsdam, Missouri. Five thousand five hundred feet is the depth.

Does it mean marriage? General Sheridan has applied for fifteen months' leave of absence, with permission to go abroad.

Utah has done great things in gold, this year, doubling her production on 1873. She more than doubles in the matter of wives.

We are glad to notice a decline in steamboat disasters. We have always thought the supply was greater than the demand.

The Adjutant General of Iowa has just invented a ten-barreled gun, which will fire one hundred and sixty shots in a minute.

Although the number of applications for patents has diminished, the proportion of those that are granted has greatly increased.

The Eureka mines in Nevada are turning out bullion at the rate of six hundred thousand dollars a month. They have found it.

A sensitive Illinoisan, just elected to the State Legislature, has absconded. The prospect was too horrible for him to contemplate.

"Improving the breed." In the bluegrass region of Kentucky the people send their cattle to school and turn the children out to grass.

The population of Tuscumbia is about sixteen hundred, eight hundred of whom were rendered houseless and homeless by the recent tornado.

The young men of the country are rapidly coming to the conclusion that the true way to work out their destiny is to marry a rich man's daughter.

Florida papers predict that at least a thousand places to plant orange groves will be purchased along the St. John's during the next three months.

Glaciers have been discovered on the coast of Alaska. There are no less than twenty-four of these within a stretch of a hundred and sixty miles.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has just decided that the Legislature has no power to pass laws taxing the stock of foreign corporations held in that State.

Bitter spite. The Tennessee Democrats are going to send Governor Brown to the United States Senate, just by way of spitting on poor Andy Johnson.

The making of dolls' shoes, has grown within the past six or eight years into a business of sufficient importance to occupy several manufactories.

The coffin makers in national convention have unanimously resolved that cremation is contrary to every principle of right, honor, justice and truth.

It is asserted that never before was old corn so thoroughly out of the market. Fortunately, we have had no weather, the new crop comes in earlier than usual.

No further effort will be made to establish direct trade between Chicago and Europe until the Welland canal is made large enough to admit sea going vessels.

There are at present six thousand prisoners in New York State suffering the penalty of their crimes, most of them from Democratic New York and Brooklyn.

An excursion party from Texas, every man of whom carries sealed orders to bring an emigrant or perish, is now scouring the country between Louisville and Atlanta.

Baltimore levies a tax of one cent a passenger on her street railways, and out of this fund has purchased, constructed and keeps in repair a magnificent public park.

The Superintendent of the Postal Railroad service says the Pennsylvania Railroad system is the most extended and important in the country for mail transportation.

The Hawaiian kingdom is rather a small one, but we might as well have the benefit of her trade as anybody else. She exports something over $2,000,000 of produce annually.

The teachers of Chicago have now for two years, under a voluntary agreement, dispensed with the use of the rod in school, and the Superintendent reports excellent results.

A correspondent asks us to state the exact age of Governor Allen, of Ohio. We cannot. We only know that he was collector of the port of Ararat when Captain Noah arrived there with his ark.

A colored man, from Cleveland, Ohio, was, the other day, fined fifty dollars, and, in default, sent to the Workhouse, at Louisville, for asking for "beefsteak and coffee for one," at a restaurant in that city.

Now that there is so much talk about the Centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker hill, next year, the Connecticut papers claim that most of the glory of the victory belongs to the troops of that State.

The Oregon Legislature has passed a bill enabling any person who loses money at gambling to recover double the amount so lost, the result being that poker players deal the worst possible hands to themselves and four aces to their opponents.

It is claimed that Philadelphia could every year muster a hundred millions of dollars to invest in sound and reliable corporate or public bonds or stocks, if such were offered and the proper machinery employed to bring them to public notice.

Steerage passage across the ocean is getting so cheap that the American laborer, hearing of the high wages in England, does not hesitate to cross the briny deep, just as the Irish harvester crosses the Channel for a few weeks of well-paid labor.

OHIO NEWS.

There is talk of a new hotel in Steubenville.

The precise amount of municipal taxes Toledo has to pay is $1,095,143.

A new weekly paper, called the *Democrat*, has been started at Ironton by G. R. Scriven.

A grindstone weighing four and a half tons was recently shipped from Amherst.

Many of the farmers of Stark county report their wheat badly damaged by the grub worm.

Mr. William H. Gates has disposed of his interest in the Ashland *Press* to his late partner, B. F. Nelson.

The Marion County Agricultural Society have fixed the time of their next fair for October 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1875.

A Defiance lady has sued a saloon keeper for $2,000 damages for selling liquor to her husband.

The next annual reunion of the Fourth Ohio Infantry will be held at Mount Vernon, Wednesday, December 10th.

Railroad Ticket Agents.

The position of a railroad agent, says the Boston *Transcript*, is a peculiar one. He is expected to make the greatest returns to the corporation that employs him. This incites his ambition, and he soon becomes reckless of consequences so long as he answers expectations. He is brought in contact with all classes, and the first step toward his downfall is taken in the reprehensible custom of entertaining customers, in order to secure trade. This, beside being an immoral practice, is essentially an expensive one. Twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty drinks and lunches a day, cost more than his commission or his salary, and there is a temptation to draw upon his employers. At first it appears easy, and, encouraged by success, he goes deeper and still deeper, until he becomes inextricably involved, and is exposed. Our leading corporations are not wholly blameless in this matter. They expect great things of their agents, and wink at indiscretions so long as they do not suffer. If railroad competition cannot be carried on without such demoralizing influences, the sooner a change is made in the manner of conducting business the better. If one railroad corporation cannot offer better facilities to a merchant, or a merchant's clerk, than another, without the presence of cards and whisky, and other things which naturally follow them, it had better retire from the field.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Great Increase at Philadelphia.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

The prosperity of a seaport may always be measured by the amount of its imports and exports. It may, like New York, carry on a large manufacturing business of its own, and be a vast distributing point of domestic goods to inland cities. But just as soon as the statistics show that fewer goods are coming and going over its docks, just so soon is it safe to predict that the other branches of industry on which its prosperity is founded are in a decline. One of the best sources of information, therefore, in regard to the comparative prosperity of seaport towns, is found in the record of their foreign trade.

We have procured from the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, the following official figures in regard to the exports and imports of New York and of the four principal cities of the Atlantic coast with which she comes into competition. The returns cover each fiscal year ending June 30. We include Portland more as a matter of curiosity than because of its importance as a shipping port, and exclude Charleston's, S. C., which has not, during the period treated of, been in circumstances to warrant a comparison with the more northern cities, and is not a competing port:

IMPORTS.

	1865.	1869.	1872.	1874.
Portland..	$ 2,065,182	$ 3,291,043	$ 2,473,153	$ 2,753,959
Boston.....	24,890,491	37,205,746	39,398,183	32,321,485
New York..	154,137,999	267,580,659	318,345,823	305,153,622
Philad'a..	5,470,029	12,481,503	16,288,883	20,447,067
Baltimore	4,816,454	12,930,733	28,836,395	29,302,158

Taking up next the domestic exports for the same years, we find the following comparison:

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

	1865.	1869.	1872.	1874.
Portland..	$ 3,936,564	$ 2,556,577	$ 3,312,986	$ 4,391,592
Boston.....	19,219,499	15,690,873	21,443,154	28,359,627
New York..	239,578,873	236,031,259	270,413,874	340,360,289
Philad'a..	10,978,602	14,384,761	18,325,621	33,098,900
Baltimore	11,794,596	13,857,393	20,982,876	27,513,111

Each reader can draw from these statistics his own conclusions. He will not find New York city threatened with immediate ruin while her foreign trade is nearly four times as great as that of all her principal competitors combined; but he will recognize, in the disparity between the increase of her trade as compared with that of her Southern rivals, a ratio which, if continued, must necessarily at some not very distant day give them the supremacy. Boston waits for an increase in her business until the advantages of the Hoosac Tunnel shall be practically felt. Philadelphia has just established a new line of steamers, is satisfied with the result so far, and foresees a future of vastly increasing prosperity. Baltimore, nearer to the South than New York, and just now brought one hundred and sixty-five miles nearer to Chicago than we are by the completion of a railroad, reaps already results of her enterprise, and, with her connection with three lake ports—Sandusky, Erie and Buffalo—looks for increasing business with further development of her means of transportation.

PERSONAL.

Bull Run Russell has been made a Commander of the Austrian Order of Franz Joseph.

A Mr. Hen has started a paper in Iowa. He says he hopes by hard scratching to make a living for himself and his little chickens.

An illegitimate son of old George III., whom Americans are supposed to particularly detest, died in Chicago a few days ago aged 88 years, and nobody paid any attention to it.

Alexander Cabot Wright died at San Francisco, last week, leaving $1,500,000 to be divided equally among seventeen heirs. Of the fortunate persons is a poor milliner-girl in Dayton, Ohio.

Have you heard of the greatest herdsman in the world? His name is Samuel W. Allen. He has a ranch eighty miles long by forty wide, lying between the Nevada and Colorado rivers, in Texas, and he has 225,000 cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. James Nyce, of Port Jarvis, New York, in the twenty-second year of their matrimonial existance, have just been blessed with their first-born child. They admit that the baby is somewhat healthy, but it's Nyce.

Did anybody ever hear of Lord Washington? Was he the husband of Lady Washington, or was Lady Washington a peeress in her own right? There must have been a Lady Washington, because the aristocratic philanthropesses of New York have just made her the patron saint of a "tea-party."

Vice President Wilson will probably preside in the Senate during the winter. He has acted in this capacity only a few days since his term of office began, being advised by his physician to avoid excitement and hard work. His appearance in the chair of the Senate will therefore be a bulletin of his restoration to health.

A Saratoga tombstone lifts up a warning voice to single women, in the following manner:

"Emma, dau'r of Abraham and Matilda C——, and wife of Theodore S——, died Aug. 10, 1856, leaving a husband, five children—married too young against her father's will. Single women take warning."

General Garibaldi has a sententious wisdom worthy of Poor Richard. He says in a recent letter to a friend: "Accommodate yourself to your circumstances. This is a maxim which I have put in practice from the time when my property consisted of a change of linen in my saddle-bag, in America, until I found myself Dictator of the Two Sicilies."

The taxpayers of Shawnee county, Kansas, have been induced by a friend of ex-Senator Pomeroy to complain of the expenses attending the trial, and to request the county prosecuting attorney to abandon the case. Until the Senator made his fortune in Kansas there is no cause for wonder that thieves and rascals grow out there like mushrooms in a hot-bed.

Mr. Knapp, of Washington city, has lost all the fabulous wealth that was attributed to him during the war, when he was casting the Rothschilds quite in the shade. Prosperity ended with the war, and all he made then has been gradually slipping away until now he is announced as insolvent. He gave a ball in Washington during his flush times that cost fifteen thousand dollars.

Four ladies of position in London have become "home decorative artists." They undertake the whole furnishing, upholstering, furniture, and all that tends to embellish the interior of a dwelling. They are said to be remarkably clever and very successful. They have served a regular apprenticeship and acquired a thorough knowledge of the business.

The paramount scandal just now, in the Brother Jonathan Colony in Paris, has been created by the application for divorce by a beautiful American lady, the unhappy wife of a count. It appears the lady bases her action upon the fact that, upon several occasions, her husband has thrown portable articles of *vertu* at her head, and also accelerated her departure down stairs by means of kicks. The lady is very wealthy, but the count is impecunious.

Such is fame. A party of New England curiosity seekers recently strolled within the inviting precincts of Longfellow's homestead at Cambridge, and were hospitably received by the poet, who astonished them with the historic associations of the house. As they were about leaving one of them asked: "Can you tell us who lives here now?" "Certainly, sir; I live here." "Oh, you. What is your name?" "Longfellow." "Any relation to the Wiscasset Longfellers?" The poet bowed out the party, reflectively.

It has been stated that Prof. Seelye, of Massachusetts, would be the only clergyman in Congress. On the contrary, there will be four of them. Judge James Monroe, of Ohio, is a Congregational clergyman. General Garfield has also been a preacher of the Campbellite Church, and Mr. Willard, of Michigan, a Presbyterian clergyman. One of the new members from Georgia is also a minister—Rev. William H. Felton, who has been elected as an independent Democrat from the Seventh district of that State.

Men of true manly grit are not to be found every day; but one of this kind died at his post in Cheyenne the other day. He was an engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad. Coming west, bringing the passenger train, he was suddenly taken sick, but stuck to it, and rather than shrink from duty he increased the speed of the engine to forty miles an hour and reached Cheyenne ahead of time. As the train pulled up the man fell dead and the engineer who was to relieve him stepped into the pilot-house, he said faintly, "Take the engine; I'm ready to die now," and in five minutes he was a corpse.

What is the world coming to when even our ideal heroes and historical idols are being constantly reduced to the level of common mortals? Even the late lamented Washington has come in for a share of this disenchanting process. A fire occurred the other day in Alexandria, Virginia, which destroyed an old junk shop, containing a large collection of old papers. Relic hunters overhauling the scattered documents found several valuable autographs of Washington, and among other things some receipted bills in which he was charged with such items as "seven packs of cards," "four barrels of porter," "ten gallons of rum," etc.

Oleo-Margarine Cheese.

The Utica *Herald* gives the following description of a visit to a cheese factory at McLean, Tompkins county, and of a new process pursued there in the manufacture of cheese. The process is patented:

The theory of the new process is that skim milk cheese, a food material of little value, may be so improved by the addition of wholesome foreign enriching material that its value, for food, and as a commercial commodity, may be greatly increased. Second, that this being established, the cream may be taken from the milk, profitably manufactured into first class butter, and the skimmed material may then be increased in value and nutritive qualities by substituting in the place of the cream removed a pure and wholesome but cheaper oil. The aim is to make first class cheese and first class butter from the same milk.

OUR FASHION LETTER.

The Season in New York—Music and Toilettes—Costumes for Day and Evening Wear—Luxuries for those who Have Money.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, November, 1874.

There are so few indications of a gay season that every one takes it for granted that it will be a very dull one, and perhaps they are right; yet there is a possibility that everybody for once is mistaken. Though not a "brilliant," the winter of 1875 promises to be a pleasant one. Business—which was so depressed up to the middle of November—is reviving, and reviving in the right direction, not in the purchase of a showy, meretricious class of goods, but in a considerable and widespread demand for the real and the genuine.

The approach of the holidays is an unmistakable test of the feeling which prevails among all classes, and it has stimulated the demand for high-class jewelry, silver-ware and other costly articles to an almost unprecedented extent. Large firms are advertising for diamonds of exceptional beauty and value, the stock on hand not being sufficient to fill orders.

Change always means more or less of disorder, and the changes we are undergoing are only due to the panic of a year ago, as the panic was the result of the preceding inflation.

High prices and the enormous profits made in business induced thousands to rush into it who had been engaged in the slower but more useful office of production; the process of distribution was overdone, and when the reaction came, large numbers found themselves embarrassed by the obligations they had assumed in the way of rents and other expenses and with but little capital to fall back upon. All this was natural. It was simply ignorance or stupidity which made people suppose that a speculative prosperity could always continue, or that trade must not sometime come back to its natural level. For the past year it has been trying to find this level.

SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENTS.

Few large entertainments are evergiven early in the season; ladies are too busy with their toilettes and preparations for the holidays. When these are over the rush begins. It is not likely, however, that there will be many costly entertainments this season. They now involve too much expense to be given without a distinct motive, and only a limited number of persons even in "society" have houses large enough for them. Informal receptions are preferred, where the refreshments are few and simple; and where special popularity is demanded, small dinners or "high" Sunday evening teas. These teas are delightful, and have been made a feature by a charming woman who unites fashion to literary taste and high culture. "Dull" as the season may be, and regularly as the days come round, it is a matter of no small difficulty to find a disengaged evening when there is anything special to be done.

Opera, theaters and society meetings take many of them; then there are the reception days and evenings of clubs and friends and relatives, and between all these private and special visiting and hospitalities have to be woven in, leaving little margin for the exegencies of domestic or the necessities of working life.

The fall opera season which has just closed can hardly have been a very lucrative one to the management, the company being large and expensive and the audiences—during the earlier part of it—thin. Society—particularly the opera going part of it—in New York city is largely made up of persons who live in the hotels and fashionable boarding houses and who do not settle down for the winter until November. This, together with the general leaning towards economy and the fact that, until the coming of Albani there was no great and decided attraction among the prime donne, will sufficiently account for a well-encouraging lack of patronage notwithstanding the completeness of ensemble and the superior manner in which operas have recently been presented, adding to operatic representation a charm which, in New York, it never knew before.

The latter half of the season, which gave us Albani, Verdi's new work and a revival of *Lohengrin* will long be remembered as a marvellous presentation of triumphs in musical art, and as furnishing a series of experiences worthy of a golden setting and of being put away forever in the gallery of remembered pleasures that are blessings. Money is well spent on the highest form in which music can be given to us, as the interpreter of all the passions and emotions of the human soul; and when it is done with so true an appreciation of its powers and capabilities, so conscientious an effort to fulfill the highest aim and purpose, as is sh